The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5073. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Dastardly Exploits of Fenians in Ireland.

Martello Tower Stormed and the Arms and Ammunition Secured.

Spain Pledged to Sustain the Temporal Power of the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Outrages—The Martello Tower near Cork Stormed by Fenians—Attempted Firing of the Dublin General Post-Office.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—Noon.

The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or its absolute occurrence.

Telegrams of a serious nature have been received to-day from Cork giving the details of another Fenian *coup de main*.

Last night, about midnight, a large body of men with blackened faces stormed the Martello tower, near Cork.

The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post-office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters, no great damage was done.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by the British war vessels.

A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed that the true culprit has at last been captured.

A Powder-Mill at Faversham Blown Up—Ten Lives Lost.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

A large powder-mill at Faversham, about fifty miles from this city, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright, and a large number injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella Pledged to the Support of the Temporal Power.

MADRID, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The sessions of the Cortes commenced yesterday. In the usual speech from the throne, Queen ISABELLA pledged the support of the nation to His Holiness the Pope for the preservation of the temporal power.

Maximilian's Remains at Cadiz.

MADRID, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The steamer in command of Admiral TEGETHOFF, of the Austrian Navy, having on board the remains of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN, arrived at Cadiz yesterday afternoon.

FRANCE.

Adoption of the Bill for the Reorganization of the Army.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the bill for the reorganization of the army was passed after several amendments. M. ROUHER proposed nine years service instead of eight, which, after a sharp contest, was carried. There were eighty-one opposing votes. In his speech on the proposed amendment he called attention to the armaments of the neighboring Powers, and supported his plan as the only one now practicable. The bill is certain to become a law.

Italian Repudiation Denounced.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* to-day denounces the repudiation of Italy.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Opening of the First Parliament of the Province of Toronto.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The Legislative Assembly Chamber to-day presented a brilliant appearance. Large numbers of prominent citizens and many ladies in full dress were present. The military display was very imposing. After the usual preliminaries His Excellency delivered his speech. It commenced with a reference to the Union and new political era upon which the Province was entering. Hope was expressed that the resources at the disposal of the Legislature would be sufficient for all necessary purposes. The best means of husbanding and increasing these resources was adverted to. The expediency of encouraging emigration and the occupation of the public lands of the Province, the enactment of a liberal homestead law, and the adoption of a system of a free grant of land to *bona fide* settlers was recommended.

The Legislature was informed that arrangements are being made to settle the partnership affairs of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The estimates for the ensuing year were also promised. Reference was made to private bill legislation, and confidence expressed that the House will look to the protection of the general interest while duly encouraging individual enterprise. In conclusion, hope was expressed that the new Dominion would soon extend across the continent from ocean to ocean.

The Province of Quebec—Opening of Parliament.

QUEBEC, Canada, Saturday, Dec. 28.

This afternoon His Excellency Sir N. F. BELLEAU proceeded to Parliament House and delivered his speech from the throne. His Excellency expressed the hope that the sentiments of fidelity to British institutions and devotion to the interests of the Confederation will characterize the first session of the Quebec Legislature. Measures which will come up for legislation were enumerated, comprising laws for the administration of justice, public education, public charities, encouragement of science, letters and arts, the improvement of the public domain, including forests and mineral wealth, the development of resources of immigration, colonization, &c.

The First Parliament of the Province of Ontario.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 28.

The first Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies by his Excellency Lieut.-Gov. STISTED. Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, the member from Lennox, was chosen Speaker by a unanimous vote. The House then adjourned till to-day.

Fire in Framingham, Mass.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 23.

The extensive flour and grist mills at this place, together with the large elevator and all the mills, were totally destroyed by fire last night. These mills were known throughout all New-England, and the elevator is said to have been of greater capacity than any other this side of Albany. The loss was not ascertained.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Disastrous Snow-Storm—Railroad in Progress—The Washington Territorial Legislature—Mexican News—British Courtesy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 23.

The most severe storm that we have had for many years has prevailed for the past two days. Most of the shipping in the harbor is damaged, and the city has suffered to a great extent. Reports from the interior give accounts of the disastrous effects of the storm. Stage and railroad communication is temporarily suspended. The steamer *Montana*, from Panama, arrived here to-day. She was detained twenty-four hours by head winds and stormy weather.

Late advices from the North Coast represent that the Idaho and Oregon Railroad Company have organized at Portland for the purpose of trying to form a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, so as to run through Idaho and Eastern Oregon to the navigable waters of the Columbia River. The design of the Idaho and Oregon Company is to induce the Union Pacific Company to take stock in the road and assist in building it. A Convention has been called to meet in Boise City, Idaho, on the 6th of January, to memorialize Congress to make a grant in favor of a railroad connection with the Union Pacific Railroad to the navigable waters of the Columbia River *via* the Snake River Valley, probably to act in conjunction with the Oregon Railroad Company.

The Legislature of Washington Territory met on the 3d of December, and a memorial was introduced asking Congress to appropriate money to erect light-houses at important points on the Straits of San Juan del Fuca and Puget's Sound; also, for establishing a naval depot at some point on the Sound.

The mining news from British Columbia is encouraging. A London letter states that the scheme of inducing immigration from England and the continent of Europe to that colony has failed. The Board of Education at Victoria has closed its schools for want of funds to keep them open.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

The Board of Supervisors for this county have accepted the eight-hour labor system for all contracts with the City and County of San Francisco.

Letters from Southern Mexico, by the steamer *Montana*, make no mention of the reported boundary difficulty between Guatamala and Mexico. The reported troubles are believed to be a *canard*. Communication between Acapulco and the City of Mexico has been established. Official information had been received of the establishment of a semi-weekly mail between the two cities—the brigands that have so long infested the route having been dispersed.

The steamer *Idaho* had arrived from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, with advices to the 10th of December.

The British war vessel *Chanticleer* had arrived from Tahiti, and intended to remain at Honolulu for several weeks. She lay alongside the United States steamer *Lackawanna*. The band of the British man-of-war struck up "Dixie" and "Bonnie Blue Flag." The American band gave them "Wearing of the Green," effectually silencing the Britishers. The new whaling gun, invented by Capt. PIERCE, of the whaleship *James Allen*, has proven a great success during the past season.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Arizona advices to the 7th of December state that Gen. STRONG had been relieved of the command of the District of Arizona, and ordered to assume command of military operations in Nevada. Gen. CRITTENDEN had been named as his successor. The Paiutt Indians have submitted to the military authorities, and turned over their arms at Fort Mohave. Gen. PALMER, of the Union Pacific Railroad survey, had been attacked by Indians northeast of Prescott, but without fatal result. The Territorial officers have left Prescott for Tueson, the new capital of the Territory. The mining news is encouraging.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The following was adopted by the Convention to-day, as the second article of the Constitution, after two days' discussion: "All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born and naturalized in the United States, and residents of this State one year, are citizens of this State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties." The Convention adjourned till Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

To-day was the twenty-sixth day of the session of the Convention, and they have progressed as far as the second article of the Constitution.

Nominations for the Alabama Legislature—A Negro Murdered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 28.

The County Republican nominating Convention to-day nominated eight negroes and sixteen whites, and four whites and two negroes for the two Houses of the State Legislature. A majority of the whites are Northern men, and are connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

A negro was shot dead yesterday, on the plantation of Mr. MERRIWEATHER, near this city, for declaring himself opposed to the Union League.

The Montgomery Council, which claims to be the genuine League, has expelled JOHN F. KEFFER, a leading Radical, for dishonorable conduct and action calculated to excite a war of races. KEFFER has a League which he claims to be genuine. The whole affair will be laid before the Grand Council of the Union, for its action.

Tennessee State Teachers' Association—Two Men Hung.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 28.

The State Teachers' Association, after a three days' session, adjourned to-day. Addresses were delivered by Gen. EATON, State Superintendent, Dr. SEERS, Agent of Peabody Fund, and Rev. Mr. BOKUL, State Emigration Agent.

JOHN NANCE was executed yesterday at Rutledge, and JACOB HUFF at HAMILTON. Three thousand people witnessed NANCE's execution. The rope suspending him was too long and he died from slow strangulation in great misery.

Judge Busteed Shot by the District-Attorney at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 28.

District-Attorney L. V. B. MARTIN met Judge BUSTEED, of the United States District Court, this morning, in front of the Custom-house, and accosted him, saying, "Judge, will you allow that indictment against me to take its course?"

Judge BUSTEED replied: "Sir, the law must take its course."

MARTIN then drew his revolver and fired upon the Judge, who fell to the pavement, having received two shots—one below the breast bone, and another in the right leg. MARTIN had been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for revenue frauds and extortion. He is now in jail. Judge BUSTEED's wounds are not considered mortal.

The Shawmut Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 28.

In regard to the defalcation of the Shawmut Bank in this city, it is ascertained that the cash of the defaulting teller (HENRY) is short $5,000 or $6,000 from omitting to credit deposits when received, and the balance, viz., $27,000 in Compound-Interest Notes, and $27,000 in bills, which are said to have been stolen from the trunk in the bank vault on the day the defaulter disappeared.

Suicide of a Prisoner in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Ct., Saturday, Dec. 28.

JOHN R. ROSS, Sr., who committed a murderous assault upon JOSEPH COLTON, Stewart of the State Hospital, in this city, on Christmas day, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself to the door of his cell.

Another Heavy Defalcation at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

A clerk named ROBERT PRESTON, in the employ of the Dorchester Mutual Insurance Company, has disappeared with $8,000 in Government bonds.

Official Acts Legalized by Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Gen. HANCOCK, in special orders No. 220, legalizes the official acts of E. L. SHELBY, who was appointed clerk of the Second District Court by Gen. MOWER, and removed in turn by Gen. HANCOCK, who reinstated the former incumbent.

The Louisville Transfer Company.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The Louisville Transfer Company was organized under its charter on the 27th inst., by electing P. W. STRADE, of Cincinnati, President; W. F. HARRIS, of Louisville, Superintendent; J. O. JOHNSON, of Louisville, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fire in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 28.

A fire at Squantum, Mass., last night, destroyed two dwellings, two barns, sixty-two tons of hay and two valuable horses. The loss is heavy. No insurance.

A Negro Burned to a Stake in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 28.

A negro who raped a white girl on the public road near Louisville, Jefferson County, on Saturday last, was arrested on Monday, and tied to a stake and burned by a mixed crowd of whites and blacks.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Fenian Attempt to Blow Up the Clerkenwell Prison—Public Sentiment in Regard to the Outrage—The Irish Question—The Abyssinian War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867

An "atrocious Fenian outrage" has shaken the whole centre of London and startled all England. The internal machines and Birmingham ORSINI shells did not create a greater consternation in Paris than the blowing up last evening of the walls of the Clerkenwell Penitentiary, in the heart of London. The explosion a few weeks ago in Rome, when the Garibaldians blew up the barracks of the Zouaves, was attended by greater loss of life, but created less excitement and alarm. This is but natural. When our own walls are blown up, our own houses demolished, our own innocent people, and even women and children torn in pieces and sent by scores to the hospitals, such things are brought home to us and we have a "realizing sense" of their "unparalleled atrocity." No wonder then that the public is shocked, terrified, indignant, and that the Press is furious with its denunciations. It is "a crime which will bring down on the miscreants and their scheme the execration of the world."

"As to the Fenian conspiracy itself, it must be evident that the time is past for clemency and forbearance. With traitors and assassins such as these there can be but one course. We desire to say nothing which may aggravate the bitterness of English feeling, or increase the indignation which will burst forth to-day in every part of the land. We feel that the Fenians have filled to the full the cup of wrath, and that in dealing with them public opinion will need rather to be restrained than instigated."

This is the leading journal, and the whole Press of England will join in a similar or even more energetic expression. It is but justice to say that the *Times*, while using this strong language of condemnation toward the Fenians urges that the innocent be not confounded with the guilty. There is much reason to fear an indiscriminate vengeance, and that the Irish in England may be driven rather than drawn into a participation in what must, in the nature of things, be a hopeless insurrection.

The facts respecting the alarming and fatal outrage, of which you will have received the news by telegraph, are of a very simple character. Two Fenian leaders, BURKE and CASEY, were confined in the prison at Clerkenwell, on a remand, pending their examination by the Police magistrates. The prison, which consists of several buildings, covering a whole block, is surrounded by a brick wall about twenty-five feet high, with iron-work at the top. The prisoners usually took their exercise at 4 o'clock P. M. in the yard, by a portion of this wall. On Thursday, the Governor of the prison, from some intimation he had received changed the hour of exercise, but this was not known outside. Some friends of BURKE and CASEY determined to rescue them, as KELLEY and DACEY were rescued at Manchester; but the prison van was too strongly guarded; so they planned to blow up the wall at the hour of exercise, and give their friends the chance to rush through the breach and escape in the confusion. A woman and two men have been arrested, who are supposed to have been engaged in the plot, but there were several others. Last evening, just at dusk, a man brought a large barrel of powder on a wheelbarrow, placed it against the wall of the prison, opposite some poor tenement houses, lighted the fuse and ran. The next moment there was an explosion which killed four or five persons, wounded thirty or forty more, destroyed two or three houses, broke all the glass in the neighborhood, and so effectually threw down the prison wall as to make a breach at the top sixty feet wide. All in vain—for the prisoners were at the moment safely locked in their cells, anxiously waiting for the explosion intended to give them liberty, but which may, if complicity in the plot can be brought home to them, lead to a worse punishment than that they were attempting to escape.

It is supposed by many that the Fenian leaders wish to produce terror by a series of outrages. I do not see any evidence of such an intention. The Manchester outrage had a distinct object—the rescue of two leaders—and the loss of life was an accident or an unexpected incident. There was a careful avoidance of needless bloodshed. In the present case the object was the same—the rescue of prisoners. There was recklessness in exploding a barrel of gunpowder in the open street; but the men engaged had probably little idea of the force of the explosion. But if terror were the object, the same audacity which has been exercised in these two cases might have blown up a hundred mines or manufactories, and given half the cities of England to the flames. It is clear that the Fenians have not, so far, made any effort to destroy property or life for the sake of inspiring terror. Up to this time the balance of loss has been been heavily against them. Three have died on the gallows, five or six have succumbed to the hardships of imprisonment, twenty or thirty are in penal servitude, and some hundreds have been deprived of liberty. We shall probably have four or five indicted for murder, in consequence of this latest and most disastrous outrage. The Government will be incited to measures of stern repression. Arrests will be made in England, as in Ireland, of persons suspected to be Fenians, and we shall have in a few weeks, either open insurrection, or what is more probable, a thorough crushing out, for the time, of the conspiracy.

The great processions of Cork, Limerick and Dublin, in honor of the Irish patriots executed at Manchester, naturally stirred all Ireland. Similar demonstrations were planned for to-morrow at Kilkenny, Yougal, Cashell and probably twenty more Irish towns. Calls were also issued for processions in Liverpool, Leeds and Glasgow. But here came in an element of danger. The moment processions were planned in Liverpool and Glasgow the Orange Lodges held meetings and resolved to hold counter-demonstrations. Civil war would have begun, and the local authorities of these English and Scottish towns found it necessary to prevent it. In the north of Ireland there was the same danger. Fifty thousand loyal Orangemen were ready to take the field at once against an equal number of patriotic but disloyal Irishmen. Therefore the Government, in spite of Earl DERBY's declaration that funeral processions are not illegal, has thought proper to issue proclamations forbidding any future processions of this character.

More than this, they have resolved to prosecute JOHN MARTIN and the Secretaries of the meeting which planned the Dublin procession. But The O'Donoghue, M. P., has just presided at a similar meeting at Killarney, and the Government, to be consistent, must also prosecute him. The ten bold soldier boys who marched in the funeral procession last Sunday at Dublin are also under arrest, and are to be tried by court-martial. I am not aware that a soldier was ever shot for going to a funeral, but there is no doubt that men are sometimes shot or hanged for a less offence than the Government now seems to consider these demonstrations of disloyalty. The Irish Police are being furnished with breech-loaders. Repression—government by force—being the only British government possible in Ireland, as over three-fourths of the Empire—I speak of population, not territory—force it must be; and when force is necessary, the more absolute and thorough it is, the better. Ireland can be put in a straight-jacket and held there. Twelve thousand policemen, backed by twenty or thirty thousand soldiers, should be sufficient to keep down an unarmed population. Then, back of these are all the Orangemen, the Irish Protestant Church Establishment fighting for its revenues, the Irish Presbyterians whose loyalty the *Telegraph* says has been cheaply secured by the payment of £46,000 a year by the Government, and the official and landlord interest.

The Government, goaded to action, and the great body of the disloyal people of Ireland, stand face to face. Five millions of people passionately demand to be "let alone"—to be "let go"—demand, in a word, freedom and independence. The moderate men of Ireland ask for the repeal of the Union, and an Irish Parliament in Dublin to make laws for Ireland. They ask what Austria has given to Hungary; what England has given to her colonies. The Fenians demand something more—entire separation and an Irish Republic; but it is probable that the great bulk of the Irish people, *in Ireland*, would be well satisfied with the same amount of freedom and self-government that is enjoyed by the people of Canada and Australia. But this one power alone, so far as I can see, can give them. If the Liberal and Radical parties in England choose to let Ireland govern herself in her local affairs, under the British Crown, it will be done; but if the English of all parties insist, as they have hitherto insisted, that Ireland shall remain an integral part of the United Kingdom, where is the force that can wrest Ireland from English rule? If prestige demands a war in Abyssinia, a thousand times more does it demand the subjugation of Ireland. Canada and Australia might gain their independence if it were possible for them to have more than they now enjoy, but I see no sign of the least disposition, on the part of any important body of Englishmen to give even legislative independence to Ireland.

Short of separation—short of Ireland for the Irish—they may have pretty much what they like. The Protestant Church Establishment seems to be doomed. A declaration against it has just been published, signed by eight Irish Peers, twenty-two members of Parliament, eleven Deputy Lieutenants, and fifty-three Justices of the Peace. It is in vain to say that the Church Establishment is not a real grievance. It is worse than a grievance—an insult. In every parish in Ireland, though there may be but six Protestants to six thousand Catholics, there is the ancient parish church, and the parish revenues, taken from the six thousand and given to the six, by a foreign Government. It is a wrong never lost sight of, never forgotten.

The English know that they would not bear such a state of things a day. The whole nation would rise against it. Yet they think it is quite good enough treatment for Ireland. They wonder the Irish can find fault with such a mere sentimental grievance. With great numbers it is a mere matter of duty and conscience to put down or at least discourage a false religion and support a true one. The Government, it is true, tolerates and even supports Popery in Canada and Malta, and Budhism in India, endowing temples, and supporting bouzes and bayaderes; but all that is far away. Here they do not scruple to rob Catholics, and give the proceeds to Protestants. But Protestants are growing ashamed of this injustice, and are joining in protest against it. Were it not for what liberal Englishmen call "the black North;" were it not for Orangeism in Ulster, the Government might see its way to the pacification of a large portion of the population of Ireland.

The greatest danger at the moment I am writing is in the north of England. As soon as black bordered handbills were placed upon the walls of Liverpool, Leeds and Glasgow, calling upon Irishmen and Irishwomen to come out in thousands and join funeral processions to-morrow, the Orangemen were roused to action. First they tore down the Fenian handbills printed on green paper. Then they put up Orange handbills calling upon all loyal Protestants to unite and put down the proposed procession. Then people went before the magistrates and swore that they apprehended a breach of the peace, and the local authorities issued proclamations forbidding the processions. Had the Government forbidden them, as it has at last done in Ireland, the Irish might have quietly abandoned their projected demonstrations; but they do not like to be put down and crowed over by the Orangemen, to whom in the north of England they will owe their defeat. The latter will be strengthened by the excitement produced by the great explosion in the heart of London, close by the place where the first great Fenian funeral procession was organized. If the rescue of KELLY and DACEY caused a thrill of delight to millions of Irishmen, the blowing down of the walls of the Clerkenville Prison may produce similar emotions, when contemplated from the Fenian point of view. Those who rejoice in a glorious victory, take little account of the killed and wounded. England had little reprobation for the slaughter caused by the shells of ORSINA, and utterly refused to give up his accomplices; and she had little sympathy for the poor bandsmen buried under the *débris* of the papal barracks the other day in Rome. The Irish, possibly, may think as little of the ruined dwellings and poor mangled people in Clerkenwell, To-morrow, if the processions are attempted, they will be resisted by organized mobs first, and then by Police and military; with what consequences time will tell—and the telegraph will have told you already.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the British Government to have an early declaration that the United States will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in respect to the war which has broken out between the British and Abyssinian Empires. Will the ports of the United States be open alike to the armed cruisers of both belligerents and their prizes? The Fenians have long wanted an opportunity to strike a blow at British commerce—here it is ready to their hands. There are Frenchmen in Paris who are intimately acquainted with the Sovereign of Abyssinia, and they have no special love for England. There are fast steamers still to be bought at Liverpool. THEODORUS may have diplomatic agents authorized to issue letters-of-marque. Of course, I should be very sorry to see anything of the sort; only, in the interests of journalism and for the sake of fair play, an Abyssinian *Alabama* or so might very well give some variety to a monotonous expedition.

So far the officers are rather jolly. The thermometer is 103° during the day, but they write their letters at night. The natives, as far as they have got, are naked savages, armed and ferocious, so it is necessary to keep together and be on their guard. The game was very plentiful at first, but now it is thinned or frightened away. Serpents, however, are heard hissing under their beds, and scorpions come to lodge in their slippers. The great drawback to rapid progress has been the want of labor. The Egyptians have been sent back as useless; the Massowah men desert; the Maltese and Italians are lazier, if possible, than they are at home; while the Arabs and Zooloos are not accustomed to work, and, with the best dispositions, do very little. There are docks to construct, a railway to make, wells to dig, and buildings to erect to shelter men, animals and stores from the approaching rains. It is proposed to send south and get a few thousand negroes, who can stand the climate, and who might be persuaded to work. The Kroomen are strong and indefatigable, and will live on rice. There are negro tribes both brave and enduring. They could be got by the middle of January. They eat little, stow close, are acclimated, and would do the hard work, and perhaps the hard fighting of the expedition.

A pamphlet on the Abyssinian war, published in Constantinople, gives some important information. The writer says the European mules will be of no service. They will require Abyssinian mules, without shoes, and feet like those of a goat. The roads are in deep ravines, on the sides of mountains and in thick, impenetrable woods. There are numerous passes which a small force can make impregnable. No people will be seen, and there are no provisions. The Abyssinians will have abundant opportunities to pick off the English from secure shelters, or fall upon them unawares. The country is well supplied with firearms and artillery. They have superior steel, and make gunpowder. The Abyssinians will unite against their invaders, who will be attacked in flank and rear. Approaching Txilca the soldiers will stumble and fall at every step; they will behold before them frightful heights which it will appear to them impossible to climb. Suddenly the report of cannon fired from these heights will be heard. Whatever calibre these cannon may be, or of whatever age or make, placed on the steep and wooded sides of the mountains, and along the unknown paths and passes of the mountains, they will have a murderous effect. As the English advance from plateau to plateau the enemy will retire and occupy the route in the rear.

The active army of THEODORE amounts to 100,000 infantry, 50,000 horse, and 50,000 tirailleurs. It is divided into advanced guard, left wing and right wing, main corps and rear guard.

THEODORE has a perfect idea of centralization. He is the first Prince who offers the spectacle of an empire without a capital. Having investigated the causes and effects of the late revolutions, he saw that when the capital was taken all the rest ran the same danger. He said to himself therefore: "I will have no capital. My head shall be the empire and my tent the capital." Hence he is always followed by his Ministers and high functionaries.

If even all the other Abyssinians abandoned the Emperor, his countrymen of Korrha would remain faithful to death. There is an impregnable position at Korrha. It was from there THEODORE commenced the revolt against his father-in-law; nothing will prevent his recommencing this terrible war with the same success.

The light cavalry of THEODORE is the best in the world, both as respects the horses and the agility of the riders. In fighting they throw away the reins, use both hands, and perform wonderful movements by the help of their legs and knees only. They carry a sword and two lances. They can pick up any object at full gallop, and can suddenly disappear under their horse's belly to avoid a blow. In attacking a square they try always to jump into it. The English, sacrificing their soldiers or their money as they may, will never succeed in subduing THEODORE or in delivering their prisoners, whose position indeed they may only make worse.

A ROYAL JAPANESE GUEST.

Prestige is such a good thing that there is no danger of having too much of it; so the brother of the Tycoon, Prince TOKUGAWA MIMBUTAIHO, has been taken down to Portsmouth to see the forts and arsenals, dockyards and ships of war. They showed him the troop-transport *Serapis*, the three-turret ship *Royal Sovereign*, and the gunnery ships *Excellent* and *Calcutta*. Guns, machinery, shell-firing, everything that could give a possible Oriental potentate a high idea of British power was shown this young and highly-intelligent Prince, who asked the sharpest questions about everything, and learned many things which may some time be useful.

THE POOR.

Last Christmas a Walworth clergyman got subscriptions enough to enable his wife to boil 45 large plum puddings in her own copper, and distribute them, with five pounds of beef each, to as many of his aged poor parishioners, one of whom had not tasted plum pudding for sixteen years. What must be the condition of a country where such a thing is possible, when even the paupers in the workhouses have plum pudding at Christmas?

But it is a sad fact, that but for the name of the thing, and but for the feeling of hopeless degradation, the workhouse paupers might be considered as belonging to the privileged classes, so much less do they suffer in care and privation than hundreds of thousands of the struggling multitude, who freeze and starve rather than give up to what seems the appointed lot of a large portion of the English people—to die in the workhouse. MONADNOCK.

MEXICO.

Affairs at the National Capital—Americans in Mexico—The Death of Capt. Turner—Brigandage—Mexico and England.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

Although the rainy season has entirely passed and the roads in all directions have changed their character from mud to dust, business has in no degree revived. The depression is greater than words can explain, and we can hear from no quarter an expression of hope for the future. Money is very scarce, there not being enough in general circulation to meet the daily retail demands of the capital. Large amounts cannot be obtained by any one on any kind of security, and small sums command enormous rates of interest, as high as five per cent. per month, with the best securities and acceptances. The commercial future of this wealthy but unhappy country presents just now a gloomy prospect, and the unaccountable prejudice entertained by even the most intelligent of the Mexicans toward foreigners, whatever their nationality, leaves little ground upon which to base a hope of an early change.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

The Amecican gentlemen who came hither with Mr. ROMERO, and who were Mexico's staunch friends in the days of her adversity, have met with a rather lukewarm reception at the hands of the city Press. They are denounced as speculators seeking to deplete their already exhausted treasury by means of bogus claims of fabulous amounts, and the *Orquista* newspaper—the Mexican *Punch*—has caricatured them most "liberally." Such a man as Gen. STURM is too well known in your community to need any defence, but the American people can draw their own conclusions as to what they may expect from Mexican gratitude, from the treatment Gen. STRUM and his associates have received. And in this connection, we may mention another class of Americans, now here, the victims of Mexican deception and ingratitude. They form a body known as the "Legion of Honor," and were during the late war nearly all officers in the Union army. These men, when mustered out at the close of the rebellion, were induced, by President JUAREZ's proclamations, to come to Mexico and aid him in driving out the French. They joined him, some fifty strong, in Chihuahua, and formed his body-guard from that place to Durango. They did hard service all the way to this city, and contributed, in no small degree, to the taking of Queretaro and of this place, besides absolutely saving JUAREZ and his whole army when it was almost entirely annihilated by MIRAMON at or near Zacatecas. These men are still retained in the Mexican army, awaiting a final settlement of their accounts, which, from all we can learn, is as likely to be effected as it is likely that this Government will pay off the national debt of the United States. The Government pretends to give them half pay daily, but it more frequently happens that for a whole week they do not receive enough money to purchase their daily food. It would not be an unjust act on the part of the United States to send a vessel to transport these men from this country back to their own homes. They are all anxious to go, but utterly unable to procure the means of doing so. As to their receiving from this Government the tenth part of what they are legally entitled to, we deem as illusory as would be an attempt to escape the effects of time and the final end of all men. They have really been most shamefully treated.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. TURNER.

The sudden death of Capt. E. W. TURNER, of your City, which occurred in this city on the night of the 4th inst., has thrown a gloom over the spirits of all the Americans in this place. It may be a consolation to his family and acquaintances at home to know that he was constantly attended by a number of friends, and received every attention that the most heartfelt friendship and warm sympathy could bestow. His body has been embalmed by the new American process, and is deposited in one of the city chapels until the proper arrangements can be made for sending it to New-York. He died as easily and calmly as an infant—wholly without pain—the breath leaving his body so gently that it was difficult to note the exact moment of his decease. He was a noble whole-souled man, well beloved and respected by all who knew him. A large procession of Americans and foreign residents followed his remains to the gr[illegible]

BRIGANDAGE.

Robberies still continue to be perpetrated all over the country; and, in this capital, under the very nose of the authorities, are carried on in open day upon a scale and with such a system, that your New-York adepts ought to blush at their awkwardness. Scarcely a day passes but we hear of some leading and wealthy citizen being seized and forced, under threats of immediate or subsequent assassination, to pay to his captors a sum of money varying from $3,000 to $6,000. A few days ago an instance of the kind occurred on the open plaza, within a hundred yards of the palace and the Chief Police Station, and in the presence of a moving population that at no moment could have numbered less than from 4,000 to 5,000 persons. It is true that the citizen was released after several hours duress by the appearance of the Governor, backed by the police; but the guilty parties escaped, and have not yet been arrested; and we are told that the ransom money ($6,000) has since been paid, the kidnapped citizen feeling no confidence in the ability of the authorities to afford him protection from the after consequences of a refusal. How do you think such a transaction would work in the Park of New-York, in broad daylight, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock?

ASSASSINATION.

The newspapers of the interior announce the assassination of the President of the Court-martial which tried and sentenced the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN. It is not known by whom the deed was done, nor what was its motive, though it is supposed that some relatives of MIRAMON or MEJIA perpetrated or promoted the act.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

Yesterday the English *Chargé d'Affaires* officially informed the Mexican Government that he had received positive orders from home to retire from Mexico with the English Legation and to withdraw all the Consulates; in a word, that all diplomatic relations between England and Mexico had ceased. This measure has greatly astonished every one here, as it was believed from the speeches made by the English Ministers and the tone of the British Press that it would not be long before England recognized the Republic and sent another Minister. The commercial world of Mexico was thrown into considerable excitement, and doubtless many of the leading houses who have long been hoping against hope, will now wind up their business. The cause of the determination taken by the English Government is said to be the unwillingness of Mexico to acknowledge the official positions of the Consuls of those countries who took part in the intervention and who have since failed to recognize the Republic under JUAREZ.

Whatever the cause, it is a fixed fact that no European Government has now any official representative in Mexico. This state of things cannot last very long, for say what they please, Mexico cannot exist without foreign aid; and I feel satisfied that aid from the United States will not be sufficient until its Government determines to take final possession of the country. That she will be forced to do so eventually, even the Mexicans themselves are becoming convinced, and a very large number of them are beginning to express the wish that such a consummation may speedily be achieved. ANON.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Graphic Description of the Phenomena at St. Croix.

The Troy *Daily Whig* of Dec. 27 publishes the following graphic description of the recent earthquakes at St. Croix, West Indies, written by Dr. WM. V. MARMION, Surgeon on board the United States steamer *Monongahela*, and brother of Dr. MARMION, of Troy City. The letter is dated St. Croix, Nov. 20, 1867:

* * * I shall, I trust, never again be called upon to record such horrors. Our noble ship lies up on the front street of this town, a wreck, and God only knows how I with others are left to write about her. Day before yesterday (18th inst.) at 2:55 o'clock, while we were sitting in the ward-room, the ship begun to tremble in a most violent manner, causing the glasses and dishes to dance about the table. We all rushed on deck, scarcely able to stand, and could see nothing to account for the rumbling noise, which resembled the sound produced by blowing off steam. The atmosphere was lurid, and the suffocating smell of sulphur, with the clouds of smoke rising from the surface of the ocean and the shore, told us that this was an earthquake. The terrible rumbling continued for seven minutes, and beyond the demolition of a church spire and the vibration of the island, which waved up and down like water, no damage was done at that time. All of the officers went below for their hats, and congratulated themselves that they were on board ship. We were next alarmed by the quartermaster, who shrieked with terror that the northern point of the island was rising up out of the ocean. I looked, and to my horror I saw that a large reef had apparently risen out of the ocean, and was still rising. If all the dead had started from their graves before us we could not have been more terrified. I looked at the wharf, from which we were anchored eight hundred yards, and saw that the ocean was receding very rapidly. The water dashed by the vessel with frightful velocity, and the shore appeared to be approaching us, and in a few seconds our keel was resting on the bottom of the bay, and the water of the ocean still rolling away from us to the westward. They receded a few yards, when the whole ocean seemed suddenly to start back upon us with a crested wall of water thirty feet high. It was a grand, but terrible sight. The entire front of the ocean was carrid toward us, white as snow, and casting upward a cloud of spray mingled with sulphurous fumes. On it came, hissing and seething, and struck the stern of the ship, lifting her like a cork and dashing her on toward the beach at the rate of twenty miles an hour. We all braced ourselves for the shock, but to our surprise and still greater terror the ocean went into the town, deluging half of it and washing away the houses like so many chips. We were hurled on into the front street, where a return current seized us, and away we started, broadside to sea, grating the street on our return and becoming grounded near the beach, while the water receded as before, and returned a second time with the same terrific front to our destruction. We were again swept into town, but with the aid of the head-sails, which were set, and another counter current, we kept on the edge of the town until the return of the waters carried us on our way again and grounded us as before. This time the ship careened over towards the sea, and it was almost impossible to stand on deck. The sea soon returned, and this time we all gave up. The advancing water towered high up above the level of our gunwale, and we were certain that the sea would engulph us, but to our surprise we raised again, and were swept far into town, carrying away several small houses which we came in contact with, and stopping in front of a very large house on the opposite of the street. The sea again receded, the ship remaining where it was, and as the waters left she rolled over on her side at an angle of 15° with the horizon. Our poop deck was then seventy feet from ground. I, rather than run the risk of again going to sea, and sinking, threw over a rope (halyard) and went down hand over hand to the ground, with some sixty others. I ran through the town, the water in many places being waist deep, and after wading through dead dogs, horses, chickens, demolished houses, &c., reached the hill near the town, which was crowded with men, women and children in an indescribable state of despair. Their cries were heartrending—one had lost a child, another a father, while many were badly injured. One of our marines, weighing 300 pounds, attempted to come down a small rope; it broke and he fell, crushing both bones of both legs above the ankle, and lacerating the flesh, through which the bones protrude. * * * The shocks have been recurring every ten minutes for forty-eight hours, but the sea has not been moved since. The people have abandoned their houses, and kneel down in groups all over the hills—when a shock occurs—begging God's blessing to save them. A frightful shock just occurred, and the house rocked so that I had to drop my pen and leave. Our rudder post is smashed—the kelson ground away, and the bilge protrudes through the side of the ship. The copper in many places is grated off, while the boilers have started from their beds eighteen inches. The shaft is bent and the engines jammed. During the time we were dashing about five men jumped into one of the boats to save themselves, but were carried out to sea and capsized before our eyes. Two were drowned, the rest washed ashore and we resuscitated them. Two poor fellows were sitting in the gig—the Commodore's boat—when the sea started to move, and before they could come up over the side one was crushed, the other escaped. One of my patients, with delirium tremens, jumped overboard; his body, with the rest, was washed ashore next day. Many citizens were drowned, and half of the sugar-mills and houses are demolished on the island. At St. Thomas the destruction was worse and the loss of life greater. * * * * My cruise has been an eventful one—Aspinwall fever, yellow fever twice, run ashore three times, struck a reef twice, hurricane once, earthquake, shipwreck and ruin. A portion of the English church fell in last evening and wounded many badly. I had my hands full. My left hand has been injured but I manage to use it.

Gen. Burbridge's Administration in Kentucky—Letters from Gen. Sherman.

Gen. JAMES S. BRISBIN writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* a letter defending Gen. BURBRIDGE's administration of affairs in Kentucky during the war, and quotes the following letters from Gen. SHERMAN:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1867.

Gen. S. G. Burbridge, Lexington, Ky.:

DEAR GENERAL: I now have the pleasure to inclose you a copy of the letter I addressed you on the 21st of June, 1864, when you were commanding in Kentucky, subject to my orders. The instructions contained in that letter were commands to you, binding on you under the articles of war, and for which you were no more responsible than for the execution of any other order. I alone am responsible, and I have no fear but my orders were right and appropriate. I hear the people of Kentucky blame you for your acts under my orders. If so, they are very foolish, for some of them should be thankful that you were too lenient. I recall with pleasure your early efforts in the cause of our country in 1861. You were one of the first Kentuckians to take up arms in defence of our common nationality. I remember you, also, when commanding a brigade during all the operations at Vicksburgh, and also when commanding in Kentucky while I was engaged down in Georgia. For these services you are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of every well-wisher of his country, and I doubt not you will yet receive them. Very truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-Gen.

GEN. SHERMAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The letter to which Gen. SHERMAN alludes is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
BIG SHANTY, Ga., June 21, 1864.

Gen. S. G. Burbridge, Commanding District of Kentucky.

GENERAL: The recent raid of MORGAN, and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves "Confederate partisans" or "guerrillas," call for determined action on your part. Even on the Southern "State Rights" theory Kentucky has not seceded. Her people, by their vote and by their actions, have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs—the very dogma of coercion upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the middle or border States. But politics aside, these acts of the so-called "partisans" or "guerrillas" are nothing but simple murder, base stealing, arson, and other well defined crimes, which do not sound so well under their true names as the more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Gov. BRAMELETTE to at once organize in every county a small trustworthy band, under the Sheriff, if possible, and at one dash to arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it, and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages and cross-roads who had no honest calling, (the material out of which guerrillas are made.) But this sweeping exhibition of power, doubtless, seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary.

The fact is, in our country personal liberty has been so well secured that public safety is lost sight of in our laws and constitutions, and the result is we are thrown back a hundred years in civilization, law and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All Governments and communities have a right to guard against real or even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused.

First—You may order all your post, ditrict and other commanders that guerrillas are not robbers, but wild beasts, unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed and equipped by some recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course, we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but we deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts and nationality; admitting their rebellion and the right to move in some other country where lands and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

Second—The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, *ex necessitate rei* to prevent anarchy, 'which nature abhors,' the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under this law everybody can be made to 'stay at home and mind his or her own business,' and if they won't do that, can be sent away where they won't keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

Third—Your Military Commanders, Provost-Marshals and other agents may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through the guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing-ship send them to a land where they may take their niggers and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, then we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness and God's blessing to Kentucky.

I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous love of country, 'of the South,' of their State or county, form a cause for banishment; but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied and that makes war the pretext for murder, arson and theft in all its grades, perjury and all the crimes of human nature. My own preference was and is that the civil authorities of Kentucky would do this in the State, but if they will not or can not, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an end to strife, and honest, industrious people of Kentucky and the whole world will be benefitted and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at. I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men and women having what they call 'Southern feelings' if confined to love of country and of peace, honor and security, and even of little family pride; but these become 'crime' when enlarged to mean a love of war, desolation, famine and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, Generel, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

F. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Particulars of the Murder of Chief-Justice Slough, of New-Mexico—Threats of Lynching the Murderer.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Denver, Colorado, 24th inst., gives the following:

"Last Friday our city was considerably excited over the news of the killing of Chief-Justice JOHN P. SLOUGH, of New-Mexico, at Santa Fe. The particulars of the terrible tragedy, received this morning, are as follows: A short time ago SLOUGH had a difficulty with Secretary HEATH and Indian Agent ARNY, relative to the swearing in of the members of the Legislature. The Chief-Justice had always performed that duty previous to the assembling of the last Legislature a few weeks ago, when for some reason they called upon the Secretary to swear them in. This the Chief-Justice took as a direct insult to himself, and meeting Mr. ARNY, charged him with being the instigator of the movement, and assaulted him in the most violent manner. He was arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace, but refused to be tried before such an officer, and left the Court-room. For these and other acts unbecoming a Chief-Justice, a member of the Legislature named WM. L. RYNERSON introduced a joint resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the people of New-Mexico, JOHN P. SLOUGH was unfit to hold the position of Chief-Justice, and requesting his removal. For this SLOUGH denounced RYNERSON as a liar, a coward and a thief. They (SLOUGH and RYNERSON) met in the bar-room of the Exchange Hotel at noon on Sunday last, when RYNERSON demanded a retraction from SLOUGH of the epithets he had applied to him. SLOUGH refused to retract anything that he had said, whereupon RYNERSON drew a revolver and fired at SLOUGH. The shot took effect just above the thigh, causing his death in a few hours.

RYNERSON gave himself up to the officers, and a strong guard was placed over him to prevent the excited populace from lynching him, which they threatened to do.

The greatest excitement prevailed for a few hours, and the city was draped in mourning. RYNERSON was formerly a Captain in the California Volunteers, and held the position of Quartermaster at Santa Fé and other places for a long time. His friends claim that he was fully justified in shooting SLOUGH. Chief-Justice SLOUGH was a man of considerable ability. He formerly practiced law in this city, but on the breaking out of the war he was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment Colorado Cavalry, and commanded at the battle of Pigeons' Ranche, New-Mexico, where he defeated the Texas Rangers under command of Gen. SIBLEY. He was afterward commissioned Brigadier-General, and was Military Governor of Alexandria, Va. After the close of the war he was appointed Chief-Justice of New-Mexico, which position he held up to the time of his death."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday morning, gives the following extract from a letter to M. A. SLOUGH, Esq., of that city, from an army officer stationed at Santa Fe, New-Mexico:

"Judge SLOUGH died this morning, at 6 o'clock. He was, without any blame on his part, shot down by a man named RYNERSON, formerly a Sergeant in the Colorado Volunteers, and now a Senator in the Legislature here. H. H. HEATH, the Secretary of the Territory, was the real cause and instigator of the act, for the Judge and RYNERSON did not know each other three weeks ago. The Judge denounced HEATH for an insult put on him as Chief-Justice, and HEATH, not having the manhood to come forward and fight his own battles, procured RYNERSON to introduce into the Senate a set of resolutions against the Judge. The Judge then denounced RYNERSON, very justly and naturally, to his face. RYNERSON did not resent it then, but came next day with a pistol and shot the Judge."

The Dismal Swamp Canal—Pardon Solicited.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 26.

Secretary McCULLOCH determined to-day to postpone indefinitely the sale of the Government shares in the Dismal Swamp Canal, for the reason, as he alleges that it will cost more to consummate the sale than the stock is worth. One offer was made by a Philadelphia Company to take the stock at par in exchange for Virginia lands at valuation. The Secretary thinks this would not be much better than the trade made by the gentleman who received two hound pups in exchange for his pointer. The truth is, the canal is needed for naval purposes, and the object of the Philadelphians was to make a grand speculation in reselling it to the Navy Department. If the Government really needs the canal, it cannot make much difference by what department it is held.

Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, Radical, has addressed a letter to President JOHNSON, asking a pardon for Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, late Vice-President, who is now in Paris in very reduced circumstances. He urges that Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was mistaken in his political views, but that his high character as a man entitles him to Executive clemency.

☞ It is proposed to erect a monument to the poet and geologist, JAMES G. PERCIVAL, at the village of Hazel Green, ten miles from Galena, Ill., where his remains still repose. He was a resident of Connecticut, but at the time of his death was filling the office of State Geologist for the State of Wisconsin. While discharging the duties of that office in the lead mines, in the vicinity of Hazel Green, he was taken sick and died, and was buried at that place. It is proposed to raise a fund of at least $2,000 to erect the monument.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN OLD WIFE'S SONG.

From What Cheer.

And what will ye hear, my daughters dear?—
O, what will ye hear this night?
Shall I sing you a song of the yuletide cheer,
Or of lovers and ladies bright?

"Thou shalt sing," they say, (for we dwell far away
From the land where fain would we be,)
"Thou shalt sing us again some Old-world strain
That is sung in our own countrie.

"Thou shalt mind us so of the times long ago,
When we walked on the upland lea,
While the old harbor light waxed faint in the white
Long rays shooting out from the sea.

"While lambs were yet asleep, and the dew lay deep
On the grass, and their fleeces clean and fair.
Never grass was seen so thick nor so green
As the grass that grew up there!

"In the town was no smoke, for none there awoke—
At our feet it lay still as still could be;
And we saw far below the long river flow,
And the schooners a-warping out to sea.

"Sing us now a strain shall make us feel again
As we felt in that sacred peace of morn,
When we had the first view of the wet sparkling dew,
In the shyness of a day just born."

So I sang an old song—it was plain and not long—
I had sung it very oft when they were small;
And long ere it was done they wept every one;
Yet this was all the song—this was all:

The snow lies white, and the moon gives light,
I'll out to the freezing mere,
And ease my heart with one little song,
For none will be nigh to hear.
And it's O my love, my love!
And it's O my dear, my dear!
It's of her that I'll sing till the wild woods ring,
When nobody's nigh to hear.

My love is young, she is young, is young,
When she laughs the dimple dips.
We walked in the wind, and her long locks blew
Till sweetly they touched my lips,
And I'll out to the freezing mere,
Where the stiff reeds whistle so low,
And I'll tell my mind to the friendly wind,
Because I have loved her so.

Ay, and she's true, my lady is true!
And that's the best of it all;
And when she blushes my heart so yearns
That tears are ready to fall.
And it's O my love, my love!
And it's O dear, my dear!
It's of her that I'll sing till the wild woods ring,
When nobody's nigh to hear.

JEAN INGELOW.

A SPANISH DUEL.

From Temple Bar for December.

On board the steamer that conveyed me to Cadiz, I had made the acquaintance of the Conde de X——, one of the passengers. He was a tall, slight man, but endowed with great personal strength, as I had afterwards occasion to testify, in spite of his apparently weak frame. He was of mixed descent; as he himself expressed it, "he was a mongrel;" that is to say, his grandfather was an Englishman, who, in the early days of the Carlist rebellion, had received the title of "Conde," in consideration of his distinguished services; his grandmother was Spanish, his own mother Dutch. All his tendencies, however, his feelings and his sympathies, were, as he himself told me, "English to the backbone." He was born at Cadiz; had left it at the death of his parents—still, however, retaining the family house—and had amused himself by wandering ever since, like Ishmael, over the face of the earth, but always returning, after each voyage, to England, which he had embraced as his real home. He seemed to have been everywhere. There was not a country he had not traversed, not a large town with which he was unfamiliar; and, in conversing with him, I was amazed at the extent of his knowledge, thought and experience. Yet, while bestowing information, or relating anecdotes, his conversation was essentially free from obtrusiveness, arrogance or braggadocio. His was a fine countenance, without being actually handsome, a broad straight forehead sheltering a pair of keen, piercing, but calm gray eyes, which, in conjunction with the thin, closed lips, betokened great courage, firmness, coolness, endurance and resolution. His nose was too broad and large, perhaps, to match the rest of his features, while his high prominent cheekbones robbed the face of much of its handsomeness, but added materially to its character. His hair was thin and dashed with gray, though he hardly looked forty years of age. I had an opportunity at a later period, and at an awful moment, of seeing the qualities which I had already judged from his countenance put to their test, and of seeing them nobly survive the ordeal.

Among other qualifications, and the Conde possessed many, he was a wonderful pistol shot. I had reason to remark this particularly, for each morning on board he had been in the habit of practicing at bottles which were flung into the sea as targets for his pistol. He never missed a single shot. I had remarked to him on one occasion, with a smile, that "I should be very sorry to stand opposite him at the conventional twelve paces."

"You need not fear on that score," he replied: "duelling is a thing I have long since set my face against, and as I should not like to be shot like a crow myself, so I would not have another man's murder on my soul. It is a cowardly method of equalizing strength, to say nothing of its being in strict violation of the Supreme law."

"And yet," I rejoined, "there are insults which a man cannot put up with—insults either to himself or to members of his family who are unable to avenge themselves."

"Perhaps so," he replied, gravely; "but I pray God neither I nor mine may ever be subjected to an insult which may demand as an expiation the murder of a fellow-creature. But let us change the subject."

By the English Ambassador, with whom I was personally acquainted, I was presented to the Spanish sovereign, and the following day received an invitation for the royal ball on the Friday night. In the hotel in which I had located myself, (the Fonda de Cadiz,) overlooking the Plaza de la Magdalena, a number of Spanish cavalry officers were billeted. They were, with one exception, an affable, civil, friendly-disposed set. The "exception" was their Colonel—a short, broad-chested, swarthy man, who strutted about in a most pompous, consequential manner, as most little men will do, giving his little orders, twirling his little mustache, and stamping his little foot constantly, and trying to look as fierce as he could, to the immense awe of the capitanos, the tenientes and the orderlies, who came for instructions, but to the inexpressible mirth and merriment of my own English ideas of military significance. At the table-d'hôte, over which scarcely anything was to be seen but his little head, he kept his officers at a considerable distance, never addressing one of them, but scowling all the time either at them or at me, whom I felt he hated right royally, for some cause unknown. As he sat opposite me that memorable Friday evening, only a few hours before the fatal ball, I little thought, when I challenged him and his officers to the toast of the "Spanish Queen and Army," a toast to which he was in courtesy bound to reply, what a terrible drama we were both so soon to be engaged in. But I am anticipating.

Dinner over, I had strolled into the plaza to smoke a cigarette, before going to the ball, when the clear voice of my newly-found friend, the Conde de X——, rang in my ear.

"Invoking the aid of Venus preparatory to conquest, amigo mio?" he asked with a merry laugh.

"On the contrary," I replied, my thoughts are concentrated on her antagonist, Mars—Mars in human form, in the shape of a fierce little Colonel of cavalry over in the hotel yonder, who obstinately refuses to make friends with me."

"Col. Francisco de Viñar?" he asked, inquiringly.

"The same," I replied; "do you know him?"

"Only as the most bumptious officer in the whole Spanish army," he said; "a terrible fire-eater, too, and has considerable less compunction than I have on the subject of duelling. They say he has killed his eight men already," added the conde, quietly knocking the ashes from his cigar.

"Good heavens!" I replied. "And to think that I should have ate at the same table with such a wholesale murderer!"

"By the way, I should advise you to be careful of him," continued the conde. "His monomania is his hatred to the English. An officer like yourself is sure to be in his black books. Avoid him as much as possible, for he is certain to fix a quarrel on you if he can."

I thanked him for the caution, observing "that I had neither any intention nor curiosity to 'go out' with a professed duellist."

"It's a strange thing," my companion broke in, "but I never felt so disinclined for gaiety or amusement as I do to-night. Do you ever believe in presentiments," he added, quickly turning to me.

"Not I," I answered.

"Do you not? I do," he observed, gravely, "and I have a strange fancy that to-night something unlucky, unpleasant—what you please to call it—will occur to me."

"A fancy, as you say," I replied, marveling at such ideas in a man of his sound judgment—"a fancy, depend upon it, and, as such, not worthy your consideration."

"I don't know that," he rejoined; "I am too old, and have seen too much reality in life, to be easily led astray by anything ideal. I believe great events in a man's life are foreshadowed to him by premonitory symptoms or sensations, but to define those symptoms or sensations is beyond my power. They are too vague and visionary to be grasped easily, or fathomed effectually; but that such mysterious warnings do come to men I firmly believe."

It was late that night when I presented my card of admission at the ball-room. Nearly all the guests had arrived and the rooms were full. Looking down from the gallery the ball-room resembled a sea of ever-restless, ever-changing colors, rolling and surging toward one particular barrier, there to brake into wavelets, split up, separate and pass on. That barrier was the throne. In her royal chair, more dazzling, more resplendent than any of her subjects, sat the Spanish Queen. On her brow glittered a crown composed entirely of diamonds. Her stomacher was embroidered so thickly with the same precious stones that it resembled a curass of diamonds, and literally blazed with light. Her dress was looped up with bunches of diamonds, emeralds and rubies, shaped into knots of flowers and leaves, while on her left shoulder perched the most exquisite little bird of Paradise—the most wonderful specimen of jeweller's cunning that can possibly be conceived.

I had strolled into the supper-room once during the evening, but as it was getting late—nearly 4 o'clock—I repaired thither once again in quest of a parting cup. As I entered the door my eye caught the figure of the Conde, whom in the crush of the evening I had not encountered, standing alone in the embrasure of one of the windows, watching quietly the noisy scene before him. Elbowing my way to him through the crowd, I had all but reached him, when, my foot catching in somebody's spur, I was precipitated violently forward, and only saved myself by seizing hold of some officer, who was on the point of raising a glass of champagne to his lips. The suddenness and force of the collision brought him, glass and all, heavily to the ground. A glance showed me who it was. It was the fierce little Colonel. At the same moment a loud peal of laughter saluted the fallen hero. The Conde was convulsed with laughter. Starting to his feet and stung more by this laugh than by the real cause of his disaster, the little Colonel strode fiercely toward my friend. I could not hear all he said, but I caught the word "Ingleese," coupled with a Spanish epithet too foul to translate. I could see the Conde's eye dilate and his thin lips curl ominously, although a provoking smile still lurked in the corners of his mouth. All he had told me of the Colonel's antecedents rushed into my mind, and I was determined that he should not suffer on my account. Before I could speak, however, the following words hissed from the Colonel's lips:

"You are a d—d cur, and, like all Englishmen, a coward."

For an answer the Conde took up a silver goblet that stood by him, and, bending the bowl out of shape in his strong grasp, said quietly, "*Cuidado, Señor Colonello*, I could crush you as I crush this goblet."

"Bah!" almost screamed the irascible Colonel. "I defy you! I hate you! I spit upon you!"

The Conde never moved a muscle. The Colonel abused him by all the foulest epithets in the Spanish language of slang. Still the Conde stirred not. Then he spoke of the Conde's mother in terms of reproach, and the Conde struck him down.

A blow, given almost in royal precincts, was not likely to pass unheeded; but so quickly had all this happened, and so great was the crowd, that only a very few immediate bystanders had witnessed either the mishap or the insult which followed it. The few who did were about to gather round and make a noisy demonstration, when the Conde silenced them with a motion of his finger, and beckoned me aside.

"You are a British officer," he said, "the only Englishman, probably, in the room. I would rather have your assistance than that of a Spaniard. Will you act for me?"

Bewildered by the suddenness of the event, by the recollection of all I had heard of the Colonel's antecedents, of the thought of the consequences which might accrue from my act of carelessness, I could only stammer out an affirmative as I grasped his hand.

"Make all preparations as soon as you can with the Colonel's second," continued my friend, quickly, "for people are beginning to watch us, and it is better, both on account of your being in British uniform and with a view to future results to avoid notice as much as possible. Follow me as speedily as possible to my address, 29 Calle Ercole."

Without another word he turned and left the room. At the same instant a voice said in Spanish at my elbow:

"You are a friend of the Caballero Inglese?"

The speaker was a fine handsome officer in the uniform of the Spanish Artillery. I bowed a reply.

"Follow me quickly," he rejoined.

Mechanically I obeyed him; traversed the now empty corridors, through the statue-gallery, where the figures in the early morning light gleamed white and ghost-like, down into the patio—strewn with shreds of muslin, flowers and other relics of the ball—and out into the broad light of day. The street was perfectly empty as I stepped into it, and the fresh air came to my senses with a feeling of relief after the glare and glitter and riot of the supper-room.

"The senor will pardon me," said my companion, courteously raising his hat, "but he understands, I presume, that a meeting is inevitable between the English Caballero and my Colonel?"

"Yes," I replied, dreamily, for even then I could scarcely realize my position to its full extent.

"If the senor has no objection," he went on, "I will make all the arrangements, subject afterward to the senor's approval."

I bowed acquiescence.

"I will provide," he continued, "two calèches and two surgeons (my blood ran cold at the words) to be ready in one hour at the corner of the Calle de ——, at which spot and time you and the English Caballero will present yourselves. My Colonel, one surgeon and myself, will precede you in order to show you the road, and the spot which I may choose for the rendezvous. Is your Señor satisfied?"

Once more I bowed, and stammered out both my thanks and my satisfaction.

The sonorous clang of the cathedral bell tolled out the hour—4 o'clock. Raising his forage-cap again, he remarked on the hour, and that at 5 everything and everybody would be ready.

In a whirl and chaos of conflicting and confused though, I made my may to my hotel, passed into my bedroom, and sat down to think. Up to that moment I had been in a sort of dream, lost in a maze at the suddenness of the events, almost incapable of thought, totally incapable of action. Now, however, I began to reason more calmly. I tried to realize my position. There was I, a complete stranger in the town, unacquainted with a single soul except him to whom I was about to act as second, and who, three days ago, was himself a stranger to me. I was about to witness a duel in which I had a hideous presentiment—I began to believe in presentiments then—that one of the two combatants would fall. What if it should be my friend? The thought was too horrible; for was not I, and I alone, the sole cause of this fatal quarrel? Warned by the quarter striking, however, I rose hastily, threw off my uniform, donning a suit of plain clothes instead, and swallowing a glass of cognac, made my way to the Calle Ercole.

I found the Conde dressed in a complete suit of black, composedly sipping a cup of coffee, while a second cup stood on the table before him.

"Better drink it," he said to me, quietly, pointing to this cup with a smile; "you will find it will keep out the chill."

As I did so he continued:

"Arrangements made?"

"Yes," I replied, and told him of the plans.

"And the surgeons?" he asked, as quietly as though he were asking after somebody's health.

"Will be there," I answered.

"Good," he rejoined; "and now, before we start, take this letter; it is addressed to my brother in England. I charge you with its delivery in the event of anything happening to me. Now, swallow your coffee, and let us start." As he spoke he rose, threw round him a Spanish cloak, and, opening a cupboard, handed me a second. "You had better put it on," he said, "for unless I am mistaken we shall have a long and cold drive."

"The most important objects must not be forgotten," he remarked, "for without them there would be no fun." Saying which, he opened a private cabinet, and drew from it a pair of rapiers and the case of pistols I had seen on board the boat.

At the appointed spot we found the two calèches, the Colonel and his second, and two officers in undress uniform, whom I at once concluded were the surgeons, and who from their numbed and pinched appearance seemed anything but inclined for the cold work before them. All the officers were enveloped in thick cloaks; but a glimpse which I hastily caught showed me that the Colonel and his second were in full uniform with the exception of their swords.

We were about to step into our calèches, when the conde remarked that we had better put up the heads of the carriages.

"One of us may not return,', he remarked, significantly, "and his absence might be noticed by the sentry at the outer gate."

The artillery officer, struck by the prudence of the suggestion, gave the necessary order, and in another minute we were rattling over the paved streets through the cold grey dawn out into the open country. Our route for a few miles lay along a comparatively smooth road, amidst habitations and signs of cultivation. Presently, however, these began to diminish, and at length ceased altogether. The road, too, began to get rough, and to lose all semblance of having been ever in use, whilst the country on either side appeared to be nothing but a desolate waste. Large tracts of tawny sand stretched out on either side, like a huge brown sea whose waves had suddenly coagulated and stopped still. Stones, too, of every possible size and shape strewed these tracts in every direction, and not a sign of living creature or bird gladdened our sight with its presence.

We had now left Cadiz about ten miles behind us, when to the left, distant about a mile from the road, I noticed a small wood covering about eight or ten acres of ground. No track led to it, yet I was not surprised when the carriages turned off the main road and made for it. As we left our carriages and entered the wood, my companion spoke:

"My adversary," he said, "is entitled to choice of weapons; he will, in all probability, choose pistols. If so, the rules for duelling in the matter of pistols in this country will be strictly adhered to by him, and I shall make no objection. These rules are, that the seconds draw lots or toss up for their principals for the advantage of "first fire.' He who wins has the privilege of firing first at his adversary at the distance of twelve paces. Should he kill him, there is an end, of course, of the matter; but, should he miss his mark, or only wound his adversary, the latter has the right to advance to within four paces of the other and shoot him dead on the spot." Against such a barbarous method of fighting I remonstrated strongly; but my companion overruled my objections at once by saying that he was bound in honor to accept those terms. "Besides," he added, with a grim smile, "I dare say it will be all the same in the long run."

We had by this time reached an open space or clearing in the wood, about twenty yards in length and ten in breadth. Halting here, the Colonel retired to one end of the space, the conde remaining at the other. The Capitano and myself then arranged the preliminaries. As my friend had prophesied, the weapons chosen were pistols, and the manner of the duel was to be precisely as he had notified to me. I made no objection, and the distance, twelve paces, was carefully measured.

The only thing to be decided was the privilege of "first fire." Never shall I forget the tumultuous beating of my heart as the little gold coin spun up into the crimson rays of the rising sun, and fell again to the ground. Nor could I repress the feeling of gratitude, the look of joy on my face, as, after rolling a little way, it came to a stop, and I saw that my companion had won! In accents trembling with joy I told him the result of the toss. "*Soit*," he replied, calmly; and, throwing off his cloak, stepped forward to his appointed place.

Having seen his skill on board the boat, I knew that he could not fail to hit his mark, and I looked upon him as already free from danger, and, at the same time, with feelings of pity and compassion on his antagonist as dead beyond hope. He seemed to divine my thoughts, for he smiled softly, and, shaking his head, said, "I cannot commit murder in cold blood." These were the last words he spoke, as I handed him his pistol and shook him by the hand before retiring to the signal-point. My coadjutor was to give the signal. "You will raise your pistol, Señor," he said, addressing the Conde, "and fire the moment you see this handkerchief leave my hand." A slight nod of intelligence was the reply.

There was a moment's pause: then I could see the shadow of the handkerchief gliding over the ground, and the noble, manly, generous look on the face of my friend, as, raising his pistol quickly, he fired into the air? I uttered an involuntary cry, for the thought of the consequences which might accrue from so generous but rash a deed rushed over my mind. His adversary had had it in his power to shoot him down at four paces' distance! But, almost as the thought crossed my mind, I banished it again; for I felt sure that so noble and generous an act would be fully appreciated by him who owed his life to his adversary's clemency, and that thus the whole affair would pass off bloodless. How little did I know that malignant character! My coadjutor, on the contrary, knew him too well. "For dios!" he muttered between his clenched teeth; "the caballero Inglese is a fool—he is a dead man."

Almost as he spoke, the Spanish Colonel advanced slowly and coolly toward his adversary, who remained perfectly calm, and even with a quiet smile on his face, awaiting his approach and his own certain death. Not a muscle moved; not a nerve quivered. Then I could see the gleam of malignant triumph, of vengeful hatred, pass over the Colonel's face as he slowly and deliberately raised his pistol and fired. The flame actually appeared to scorch the Conde's coat. For a second his body swayed sharply backwards; but recovering his equilibrium almost instantaneously, he stood facing his adversary as calmly and firmly as ever. I had rushed forward at the instant of explosion, prepared to receive my dying or dead friend as he fell to the ground. What was my astonishment to see him still standing erect and motionless! The cause was soon explained. The ball had passed between his left arm and his body, tearing the coat and slightly grazing the skin! His adversary looked as amazed as myself.

"Señor Colonello," then remarked the Conde, with a quiet smile, "your nerves are not very steady this morning."

Had it not been for those unfortunate words the affair would have ended there and I might have been able to congratulate my friend on his marvellous escape. But his opponent, stung to the quick by the disgrace of his faulty shot and by the sarcasm of the conde's speech, turned sharply to his second, and fiercely demanded another exchange of shots. In vain the latter urged that such a proceeding was in direct violation of all the laws of duelling, and that I, as the conde's second, would not listen to such an unwarrantable act. The Spaniard was inexorable. I asked the conde if he intended to comply with such a savage, cowardly request. "Certainly," he replied; "only," he added, significantly in English, "I shall not throw away another shot."

"Will you tell your friend," said the artillery officer, stepping up to me, "how unwillingly I sanction this second appeal to arms, and that I admire his noble conduct as much as I detest that of my colonel. If I ever hated your nation before," he added, "I shall be proud of and respect them hereafter."

Once more we entered into preliminaries, once more the gold coin spun into the air, and once more it fell in favor of the conde.

"Fortune is with you a second time," remarked the capitano, "and I am glad of it."

I put the pistol in my friend's hand, telling him of his good luck. Even then the noble fellow would not take advantage of it.

"I cannot fire at my adversary," he exclaimed aloud, "without running an equivalent risk myself. I request, therefore, that the colonello be allowed to fire at the same time as I do."

Such nobility of character touched us deeply. I was too moved to say a word myself, but my coadjutor could not repress his feelings.

"By the Holy Virgin," he cried, "you are a brave and noble fellow caballero! I would deem it an honor to stand up before you." Then turning to his principal, he said: "You hear the caballero's wish, colonello? You are to fire at the same moment as he does."

His principal merely shrugged his shoulders in reply, while a malicious smile broke over the corners of his mouth. I knew what that smile meant. He counted his opponent as dead this time beyond doubt.

Once more the combatants faced each other. It was my turn to give the signal.

"Gentlemen," I exclaimed, "I shall count slowly—one, two, three—and at the last sound you will fire together." Again the solemn stillness, unbroken by a single sound. Slowly and mechanically the words fell from my lips—"One, two, three!"

To my dying day that scene will be impressed upon my brain as vividly as I saw it then. I look up from the paper before me and I see it now. In the background a dark belt of trees, and two figures with blanched faces and straining eyes kneeling beside an open case of instruments; in the foreground two bright flashes of flame; on the left of the picture a third figure, tall, slight, and dressed in black, standing erect and motionless; on the right a fourth and shorter figure, in blue and scarlet and gold, springing up wildly into the air, and falling with a crash, face downward, to the earth. The Spanish Colonel had been shot through the head! As we turned the body over, the small blue mark in the centre of the forehead showed where the ball had entered, and a larger orifice at the back of the head where it had passed out. Even in death the dark look of malice and hatred were firmly impressed, as though stamped there with a seal.

"Is he dead?" asked a voice sorrowfully, as I leant with the two surgeons over the corpse.

"He *is* dead," replied one, looking up.

"I am sorry for it," said the Conde, sadly; "Heaven knows how sorry! but he brought his punishment on his own head; and if he had been spared he might have killed many a braver and better man than himself."

We held a council of war on the spot. We knew that the dead man was nobly born, and that certain vengeance would overtake all parties implicated in his death, should the manner of that death be ascertained. We knew, too, that that very afternoon he was to command the guard of honor which was to escort the Spanish sovereign to the battery ranges. After some consultation, therefore, we resolved to carry the body into the depths of the wood, and to place in the breast of his tunic a paper containing a full account of the manner of his death. This we accordingly did. Strange and ghastly the body looked, in all its bravery of blue and scarlet and gold, and with the traces of its fierce passions yet lingering over its features. There we left it, in all its awful silence and solemnity, bearing in its breast its own token of destruction, a terrible example of retributive punishment.

It was a long and weary drive home. My companion, wrapped in his cloak, preserved a strict silence. Nor did I feel inclined to interrupt his meditations, for I was too busy with my own thoughts. It was past nine when we parted company with the other calèche at the entrance to the town, and drove alone through the back streets, in the hot sunlight, to the corner of the Calle de ——. Dismissing the driver, we walked together to No. 29. Shutting the door as soon as we had entered the room, my companion spoke:

"We must part now, amigo mio," he said, sadly, and he seemed to have grown older in those few hours. "It would not do for us to be seen together any longer. Nay more, you had better follow my example and leave Cadiz. I shall leave myself by the New-York boat in less than two hours. I have to thank you for your services to-day, and to ask your forgiveness for having brought you into such a mishap, and probably risked your personal safety."

My heart was too full to speak. What had I to forgive? It was I rather who ought to ask his pardon for having led him into a quarrel which should in fact have been mine. He appeared to guess my thoughts, for, grasping my hands warmly, he continued:

"Don't think of it any more in that light, amigo. What is done, is done, and past all recall. I don't know whether we shall meet again, but I trust we shall; though it will be some years before I again set foot in England. Meanwhile, here is my address in London—I am always to be heard of there. Take it, and in the future do not think unkindly of me because of the stain of murder on my soul. And now, my friend, good-bye, and God bless you!"

I pressed his hand warmly, and, choking with emotion, passed into the street. Less than four hours after I was on board the packet, returning to London, a sadder and an altered man.

I never saw the conde again.

WHAT THE WINDS BRING.

From Young Folks for January.

Which is the Wind that brings the cold?
The North Wind, Freddy, and all the snow;
And the sheep will scamper into the fold
When the North begins to blow.

Which is the Wind that brings the heat?
The South Wind, Katy; and corn will grow,
And peaches redden for you to eat,
When the South begins to blow.

Which is the Wind that brings the rain?
The East Wind, Arty; and farmers know
That cows come shivering up the lane
When the East begins to blow.

Which is the Wind that brings the flowers?
The West Wind, Bessy; and soft and low
The birdies sing in the Summer hours
When the West begins to blow.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

THE THREE WARNINGS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Herald.

Just now they are making very long piteous faces in Paris, at the Exchange, at the bar, at every *salon*, where Liberals meet. Every one accosts you thus: "*Nous dansons sur un volcan*," as Count DE SALVANDY ejaculated at a ball given at the Palais Royal by LOUIS PHILLIPPE, then only Duke d'Orleans, in honor of the King of Naples, and just a few days before the revolution of 1830. At the same palace, though the abode now-a-days of the head of the princely family, one could call the *branche cadette* of the Bonapartes, they ejaculate "*Jacta alea est!*" and the *Journal des Débats*, which, from time immemorial, is reputed to scent with an infallible gusto an inevitable catastrophe, exclaims as at the beginning of 1832, "*Malheureux Roi, malheureuse France!*" How the Clericals, the Fusionists, are in jubilation, *ils ne se sentent pas de joie*. Count MONTALEMBERT, who boasts of being a Catholic before being a Frenchman, and whom a certain earl has so nicely followed at a recent Catholic meeting held not many miles from St. James' Hall, has thrown his crutches over the fields and walks now as erect as SIXTUS the Fifth. Who has performed this miracle? Not the Zouave JACOB, to be sure. Who has caused that tremor at the Palais Royal? Who has inspired those terrific prophecies into the *Débats*, whose calmness and self-security are proverbial through the world? Who has produced that overflow of joy among the Fusionists, without excepting even M. THIERS? Well, the last speech of Minister of State ROUHER on the Roman question. Methinks that his famous *calotte* was charged with electricity to the brim when he uttered it. In any case, while the Liberals and the true friends of the Napoleonic dynasty predict that he is its POLIGNAC, Cardinal ANTONELLI has flashed to Monsignor CHIGI, who represents his Holiness at the Court of the Tuileries, that the Pope has made, not him, but M. ROUHER, at once Knight of the Orders of the Holy Sepulchre, of Christ, of the Golden Spur, of St. Gregory, of St. John the Baptist of the Lateran, and of Pio Nono. The telegram added that it was also the intention of his Holiness to found at Riom, the native place of M. ROUHER, a grand priory of the Order of Jerusalem, of which he will be the head. Thus, to his many titles, the French Minister of State will add this one—*Bailli Fra Rouher, Grand Prior*, &c.

Jumping *du gai au grave*, the speculations *à perte de vue*, which now monopolize all the conversations in Paris, remind me of three very curious warnings given to the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. They would have most likely continued without interruption had he availed himself of them.

BONAPARTE, once being Consul for life, took a dislike to the Tuileries, too dull and yet too accessible. He passed at first the Summer season at La Malmaison, but he soon found that it was too far from Paris. Therefore, he pounced, without any form whatever, upon the chateau of St. Cloud, though he declined it some time before when offered to him, because "he had made his mind up not to accept anything from the people during his magistrature, nor during the year following his exit from power." But the ambitious hero forgot his own words as soon as his power was secure. Had he read *The Art of Reigning*, by FREDERICK the Great, of which Echo gave you an outline last week?

However, once installed at St. Cloud, the First Consul received the etiquette of Versailles of the Grand Monarch, and every Sunday he assisted at the mass before giving audience. Many among his court had left off going to church, while some had greatly aided to overthrow the altar. So the mass was not very welcome at the Consular Court. Nothing, however, was more mundane than that mass. The cantatrices of the opera sang it, and the persons who could find no room at the windows lighting the chapel walked and prattled around the gallery. Upon a certain Sunday the mass had been celebrated an hour earlier than usual. "It is for those who don't like it to dispense with it," remarked the First Consul, well aware of the repugnances of his *entourage*. Nevertheless, he was more assiduous to the chapel than Madame BONAPARTE wished. JOSEPHINE was deeply devoted to her husband. "I am his good fortune," she used to say; and, victim already of the ambitious ideas that later induced the Emperor to divorce her, she dreaded any rival lest she should cause BONAPARTE to think he could live without her. Now, during the mass, the First Consul ceaselessly eyed one of the gallery windows, always occupied by a young woman, comely dressed and exceedingly beautiful, auburn hair, brilliant yet soft eyes, features of the rarest distinction, and two small white hands holding an eucholage bound in red morocco. While her rosy fingers turned up the leaves of her book, while her piercing eyes seemed to glide over the sacred pages, they were in fact meeting the animated regard of the First Consul. No wonder, forsooth, JOSEPHINE was uneasy on account of that woman.

"Who is she?" she asked the ladies attending upon her. "When the Consul passed under the window at which she sat she dropped a *billet*, which he took up; I saw all that."

No one could satisfy JOSEPHINE's curiosity. Some said that the young lady was English, and that she had come to France but recently; others assured her that she was an *émigrée*, lately erased from the fatal rolls of proscription, and that she wanted to claim the intervention of the First Consul.

The public receptions over, BONAPARTE wished to drive in the park. His wife, JOSEPH BONAPARTE, DUROC, and HORTENSE, who had just married LOUIS BONAPARTE, took places in the carriage. The King of Prussia had presented the First Consul with a magnificent team of horses, and the four animals pawed the ground in the courtyard. He had the fancy to drive himself; he bade the coachman to go down, and he took his place on the box. The horses take to gallop; at the iron gate separating the gardens from the park the First Consul dashes against the kerbstone. and is thrown down from the box. He attempts to rise, but he falls again and faints. Meantime the horses take fright, JOSEPHINE faints too; DUROC, however, springs up to the driver's box, seizes the loose reins, and brings back JOSEPHINE. The First Consul was carried to his rooms. When he recovered he instinctively put his hand in his waistcoat pocket and took out the note which had fallen at his feet in the chapel. JOSEPHINE read over his shoulder these words, traced with a pencil: "Do not drive to-day."

"No one could guess that I should drive this day—which I have done for the first time—nor that I should be so awkward as to run against the iron gate of the park," thought BONAPARTE. "DUROC, go and carefully examine the carriage."

DUROC left to obey BONAPARTE's command. He came back in a very few minutes as pale as death, and took the First Consul into a small room contiguous to the drawing-room, where JOSEPHINE was seated. "Citizen Consul," said he, "had you not run against the gate, had you not been thrown down from the driver's box, we should have perished all of us."

"How so?"

"A bomb charged with grapeshot, and having a lighted match, was concealed in the back box; everything had been prepared to dash us over the trees of the park. A few minutes more and the match would have fired the powder. FOUCHE must be sent for, and also DUBOIS."

"Not a single word; the publicity of a first plot in most cases begets a second one; not a single word even to JOSEPHINE. Only come to the mass next Sunday, and you will look with care at a young lady whom I shall point to you with my eyes; she will sit at the fourth window on the right of the gallery; you will follow her, and I reckon on being informed of her name, her position, her address; I don't wish to entrust my police with that business. * * * I suppose that now everything is right with the carriage; you have shown to no one the infernal bomb? Then let us resume our promenade in the park." And so it was done · but the coachman drove this time.

The next Sunday the young lady did not assist at the mass in the Chapel of St. Cloud. In vain the searching eyes of JOSEPHINE spied at every corner, at every recess; in vain BONAPARTE scanned every inch of the sacred edifice.

Time soon calmed his disappointment; Winter had already set in, the country had lost all its charms, and the First Consul came back to the Tuileries at the approach of that month the French Republican almanack called Nivose, with as much euphony as truth. One evening BONAPARTE takes his place in a close carriage, accompanied by Gens. LANNES and BERTHER, and by his aid-de-camp, LAURISTON. The coachman was on the point of setting the horses to a gallop, when a woman, whose head was enveloped in a black mantilla, ran to the Carrousel-place, broke through the horsemen escorting the carriage, and cried. handing a paper: "Citizen Consul! Citizen Consul!

BONAPARTE, with that gracious smile, the charm of which was so very powerful, salutes, then extends his hand and takes the paper. "A petition, Madame," says he, "be sure I shall read it, and do justice to it."

"Citizen Consul!" replied the woman, crossing her hands, "have pity."

But the coachman dashed on furiously, and BONAPARTE, throwing the paper into his hat, said to the generals in attendance, "I have been unable to see her face, but I could bet from her voice that she is young."

The wheels of the carriage were burning the pavement, so to say. It had not emerged yet from the rue St. Nicaise, when a dreadful detonation rent the air, when the shrieks of human beings blown to atoms were deadened by the cracking of houses tumbling down one upon the other, when that awful cracking was in its turn weakened by the strident reverberation of the broken window-glasses of a whole district.

But the First Consul had already reached the Opera House. He entered his box with the calm brow, and the sweet, though firm look of one of those privileged mortals on whose heads a protecting genius extends his invulnerable shield. He saluted the stupified spectators; then, crossing his arms on his chest, he seemed to listen with the deepest attention to the masterpiece of HAYDN, the "Creation" oratorio. Suddenly he remembers that he has received a petition from a woman; he looks for it in his hat, opens it, and reads these words—"For Heaven! Citizen Consul, do not go to the opera this evening, or avoid in going there passing through the street Saint Nicaise."

It was too late.

BONAPARTE then scanned the house. On the third tier, in a box above and opposite his own, he perceived the young lady of the St. Cloud Chapel, who, her hands crossed, appeared thanking God. Her naked head was only ornamented by the bushy curls of her auburn hair, and on her shoulders was floating a loose mantilla.

BONAPARTE said to LANNES, "Go up to the front tier; in the box opposite to this you will find a young lady, wearing a black mantilla; you will bring her to the Tuileries. I must see her. Look there," he added, in taking LANNES' arm and pointing to the box, "she is there—there. Do you see her?"

But when LANNES reached the box she had vanished. Neither the cleverness of FOUCHE or the zeal of DUBOIS could discover her whereabouts.

Years elapsed. The Empire succeeded the Consulate. During a long time victories followed victories, triumphs followed triumphs. At last came a day when the whole of Europe made irruption into France, when NAPOLEON was obliged to abandon the sceptre, which, to use his own words. he had picked up from the ground. During a few months the Isle of Elbe became the most radiant point of the globe. Suddenly the Emperor spanned in one step the distance from the Gulf Juan to Paris, and the Empire fell again.

On the point of leaving France, and embarking the skiff which was to bring him on board the *Bellerophon*, friendly persons came on his way to look at him for the last time. He saluted with his hand, and his mouth, which had given his parting kiss to the eagle, still smiled. From the middle of the crowd a woman ran to him. She was beautiful, but it was easy to see that her beauty had reached its climax. "Sire, sire," said she, "please read this," and she handed a paper. The Emperor took it and looked at the woman. Then. he fancied he was smelling all the perfumes of the park of St. Cloud; then his ears were charmed by the music of Haydn's oratorio. But that illusion lasted but a few moments; he shook his head, and faced back the stern reality. Now, he glanced at the note, tore it in small fragments, and raising his hand, he threw them to the breeze coming from the sea.

"Stop, sire," said the woman, "there is still time to——"

"No," he replied to her, "it is written." And taking from his finger an oriental ruby, he gave it to the lady, who kissed the hand that offered the ring to her. Then NAPOLEON, turning his head, entered the English long-boat of the *Bellerophon*.

Thus, out of three warnings, two were useless, because read too late; the third one was rejected.

In 1837, died in the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, a woman related to Saint Regent, one of the accomplices of a revolutionary attempt; on her neck lay an Oriental ruby tied to a silk cord.

Echo will not leave the marvelous to wind up. You have surely heard of Gen. TCHERNIAIEW, the victor of Taschkent, the Governor-General of Turkestan. Well! he has just passed his examination at Moscow to become a public notary. Why? It seems that he is far from being rich, on the other hand, it appears that the profession of *Tabellion* is rather lucrative in Russia. What do you say of a public notary wearing the badges of St. George and of Stanislaus, and of Sainte Anne? On the face of it, it would be a pure calumny to continue hurling at Russia warlike aspirations, tendencies to aggrandisement, for Russia is surely rich enough to pay for her glory, and she could not afford to lose the services of the General who won her last victory.

INSIDE A COALMINE.—Try to imagine yourself at the foot of a shaft some 600 feet in depth, great galleries or passages stretching away on every side to an apparently interminable length. Even by the light of the furnace which is burning fiercely close to where you are, you can see but a very short way along these passages, and your imagination conjures up all manner of hideous shapes out of the darkness. You see, however. that they are very low; that their walls and the wooden props supporting the roof are covered with curious white and brown fungi; that the floor is thick with mud and water, and that at short intervals there are heavy wooden doors, apparently barring your further progress, but which as you approach them are swung noiselessly aside by some unseen agency. You pass the stable—glorious realisation of your childhood's dream of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"—where a score of stalls are cut out of the rock, and the whole long apartment is lighted by a single flickering lamp; you step aside more than once in the galleries to make way for the long trains of small wagons or tubs which go swiftly by you in the darkness, their approach being heralded by the songs of the lads who watch over them; and at length you reach the actual workings of the pit. Here you find the sides of the galleries composed of coal, and instead of the mud of the wagon-ways the ground is thickly coated with the dust of the black diamond. Presently you hear the stroke of the pickax, and then your eye rests upon a solitary miner working in the centre of a small, a very small, circle of light cast by his safety-lamp. He is hewing, and in the side of the gallery he has already cut a deep cavity; close to him is a tub which is waiting to be filled, and when full it will be taken by one of the lads to the head of the main wagon-way, where the tubs are gradually collected until a train has been formed, which is then dispatched to the foot of the shaft, there to be hoisted to the surface. Afterwards you see more hewers at their lonely work, and you are told that ninety of them are at the present moment laboring in the vast silent pit, the workings of which ramify for miles through the earth.—*Once a Week.*

THE EAST WIND.

From Once a Week.

He pierces us with shafts of steel,
Thrice-temper'd blades of sleet and blast,
And as he hurries wildly past
He makes the leafless woodland reel;

Or darkens all the heaven with dun
Chill mist, that turns to ghostly night
The day, or if the skies so bright,
He sucks the warmth from out the sun.

And yet we know the buds will break
Their bondage, and the violets peer,
And in the wakening of the year
The thrush his sweet-voiced treble shake;

And southern gales on odorous wing
Will softly fan the lengthening day;
Till He, our Tyrant, dies away,
Charm'd into slumber by the Spring.

PHILARETE OF MOSCOW.

St. Petersburgh (Dec. 5) Correspondence of the London Herald.

On Sunday last the great bell of the Kremlin announced to the inhabitants of Moscow the death of the venerable Metropolitan Philarete. This event was quite unexpected. There had been no illness to give warning of its approach; indeed, since his return to the ancient capital from his Summer residence, the Metropolitan seemed to have gained additional strength, and the very day of his death he performed divine service with his usual fervor. After leaving the church he retired for a short time to take some repose. and at half-past one he was summoned to his frugal repast; but as he did not come, the lay brother entered his study a second time and found him lifeless on the floor, with his face turned toward the holy image which was suspended from the wall. Without any bodily suffering the venerable man passed from life into eternity, for which his whole existence had been one long preparation—a happy termination to a pure and unsullied, and, at the same time, a most active and useful life.

The reverend ecclesiastic was for many years the great authority on all matters connected with the Church. The love and veneration of the people for the holy man were unbounded, for they looked upon him as a father and a friend, and when he addressed them from the pulpit, his words went straight to their hearts. He enjoyed the confidence of three successive Sovereigns, who consulted him on all occasions of difficulty and danger, and he was the depositary of the state secret which altered the succession to the throne in 1825. Until the death of ALEXANDER I. the will of that Sovereign, which had been confined to PHILARETE, lay on the altar of the Cathedral of the Assumption in Moscow, and after the demise of the Emperor, the publication of this important document showed that NICHOLAS I. was the rightful heir to the throne.

But it was not in Russia alone that the high qualities of the late Metropolitan were known and appreciated; throughout the whole of the East, where the orthodox Church exists, his name was a household word, and every foreigner interested in clerical affairs, whatever might be his faith, whether Catholic or Protestant, made a point of being presented to him. Many of our countrymen connected with the Church of England have, I am sure, a lively recollection of the venerable man, his emaciated appearance giving evidence of the gradual of his material frame, but the fire in his penetrating glance showing that the intellect was unimpaired. The visit of the Prince of Wales is of too recent date to be forgotten. It will be recollected that on that occasion PHILARETE appealed to his Royal Highness to exert his influence in favor of the suffering Christians in the East. When Mr. Fox came over from the United States last year to congratulate the Emperor on his miraculous escape from the hands of an assassin, he paid a visit to the great divine. After the interview he entered the private chapel in the residence of the Metropolitan, and had not been long there before PHILARETE himself arrived. The American gentleman could not help expressing his astonishment to find that the little chapel was extremely dark. "This need not surprise you," said the worthy prelate, "for it is symbolical of our faith—in our religion there is more warmth than light."

In Russia humbleness of birth is no bar to distinction. PHILARETE, who, before devoting himself to the service of the Church, was known as Nassili Drozdoff, was the son of a poor man who was engaged in a menial capacity in a church at Kolomna. He was born in December, 1782, and received his elementary education in the town just mentioned. He was afterward transferred to the Seminary of the Troitsko-Sergnieffski Monastery, where his extraordinary capacities attracted the attention of the Metropolitan Plato, a fortunate circumstance to which he probably owed his subsequent advancement. In 1808 he took the vows, and for some years devoted himself entirely to teaching. Commencing his career by giving instruction in the seminary in which he was educated, he subsequently became Professor of Philosophy and Inspector of the Seminary of St. Petersburgh, Rector of the Ecclesiastical Academy of Alexandroffsky, Rector of the Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburgh, and, in 1821, he was made Professor of Theology at Moscow. In the meantime he was successively made Archimandrite of the Troitskoi Monastery, Archbishop of Tver, a member of the Holy Synod, and Metropolitan of Moscow. The latter dignity was conferred on him in 1826, on occasion of the coronation of the Emperor NICHOLAS.

PHILARETE was a man of lofty intelligence and profound erudition; he always led an active life and to the day of his death he went through the whole of his laborious duties. Notwithstanding his advanced age his intellect was as powerful and his memory as retentive as in the prime of life. For upward of half a century he was equally celebrated as a preacher and a writer, and his *Sketches of Bible History*, and his *Commentaries on the Book of Genesis* are well known to all theological students, the latter being remarkable as the first work of the kind that appeared in the Russian language. The *Church Catechism* is his composition. He published many other religious work, to say nothing of innumerables sermons and pastoral letters, and some idea may be formed of his success as a writer from the fact that 2,220,000 copies of his works have been printed.

Though he had led the life of an austere Christian, he was perfectly free from fanaticism, and the kindness of his disposition endeared him to all who knew him.

PHILARETE will long be remembered in Moscow, where the people were in the habit of waiting in the street to receive his blessing as he passed by and the estimation in which he was held was testified by the crowds that thronged to the Troitskoi chapel to take a last look at the remains of him whom they had long been accustomed to regard as little less than a saint.

NEW AND OLD COUNTRIES.—We confess that in America everything looks new and recent. Our towns are still rude—the make-shifts of emigrants—and the whole architecture tent-like, when compared with the monumental solidity of mediæval and primeval remains in Europe and Asia. But geology has effaced these distinctions. Geology, a science of forty or fifty Summers, has had the effect to throw an air of novelty and mushroom speed over entire history. The oldest empires—what we called venerable antiquity—now that we have true measures of duration, show like creations of yesterday; and our millenniums, and stones, and bones of Copts and Kelts, are the first experimental pullulations and transitional ameliorations of the chimpanzee. 'Tis yet quite too early to draw sound conclusions. The old six thousand years of chronology become a kitchen clock—no more a measure of time than an hour-glass or an egg-glass—since the duration of geological periods has come into view. Geology itself is only chemistry with the element of time added; and the rocks of Nahant or the dikes of the White Hills disclose that the world is a crystal, and the soil of the valleys and plains a continual decomposition and recomposition. Nothing is old but the mind.

But I find not only this equality between new and old countries, as seen by the eye of science, but also a certain equivalence of the ages of history; and as the infant child is, in his playthings, working incessantly at studies of natural philosophy—working as hard and as successfully as NEWTON—so it were ignorance not to see that each nation and period has done its full part to make up the result of existing civility. We are all agreed that we have not on the instant better men to show than PLUTARCH's heroes. The world is always equal to itself. We cannot yet afford to drop HOMER, nor ÆSCHYLUS, nor PLATO, nor ARISTOTLE, nor ARCHIMEDES.

Later, each European nation, after the breaking up of the Roman Empire, had its romantic era, and the productions of that era in each rose to about the same height. Take for an example in literature the "Romance of Arthur," in Britain, or in the opposite Province of Brittany; the "Chansons de Roland," in France; the "Chronicle of the Cid," in Spain; the "Nibelungen Lied," in Germany; the "Norse Sagas," in Scandinavia; and, I may add, the "Arabian Nights," on the African coast. But if these works still survive and multiply, what shall we say of names more distant, or hidden through their very superiority to their coevals—names of men who have left remains that certify a height of genius in their several directions not since surpassed, and which men in proportion to their wisdom still cherish—as ZOROASTER, CONFUCIUS, and the grand scriptures, only recently known to Western nations, of the Indian Vedas, the Institutes of Menu, the Puranas, the poems of the Mahabarat and the Ramayana?

In modern Europe, the Middle Ages were called the Dark Ages. Who dares to call them so now? They are seen to be the feet on which we walk, the eyes with which we see. 'Tis one of our triumphs to have reinstated them. Their DANTE and ALFRED and WICKLIFFE and ABELARD and BACON; their Magna Charta, decimal numbers, mariner's compass, gunpowder, glass, paper and clocks; chemistry, algebra, astronomy; their Gothic architecture, their painting—are the delight and tuition of ours. Six hundred years ago, ROGER BACON explained the precision of the equinoxes, and the necessity of reform in the calendar; looking over how many horizons as far as into Liverpool and New-York, announced that machines can be constructed to drive ships more rapidly than a whole galley of rowers could do, nor would they need anything but a pilot to steer; carriages, to move with incredible speed, without aid of animals; and machines to fly into the air like birds. Even the races that we still call savage, or semi-savage, and which preserve their arts from immemorial traditions, vindicate their faculty by the skill with which they make their yam-cloths, pipes, bows, boats and carved war-clubs. The war-proa of the Malays in the Japanese waters struck Commodore PERRY by its close resemblance to the yacht *America*.—*Aspects of Culture, in the Atlantic for January.*

POLITICAL COLORS IN PARIS.—The Court has grown political once more, and the several parties are shadowed forth without disguise. The petticoat party—that of the Empress and Abbé BAUER—calling itself *le parti de l'avenir*, has triumphed over every other. That of the Emperor—*parti flexible*—is condemned to wait events. That of Prince NAPOLEON—*parti roide*—holds itself aloof. The Prince has been sentenced to silence in the Senate during the discussion of the Intervention; and his absence at the family dinner given on the occasion of the Empress EUGENIE's *fete*, together with the sudden indisposition of the Princess CLOTILDE on that very day likewise, gave more food for gossip and discussion than has been got through even yet, in spite of our sharp appetite for that species of nourishment. The presentation of the bouquet by the two elder children of the Palais Royal was received almost as a tacit offence, although not a single word could be uttered in testimony of the perception of any meaning attached to the courtesy. The two chubby little seraphs advanced together, holding the nosegay destined to honor the saint after whom Her Majesty is named. The bouquet was magnificent in size and color, and the two little ones tottering under the burthen formed a pretty picture enough. The Empress, who loves children, smiled with maternal sympathy on the group, and bade the Prince Imperial advance to help the tedious and hesitating march of the flower-bearers across the *salon*; but ere His Imperial Highness could execute the command Her Majesty drew him back hastily. The sight of the bouquet was unpleasant. It seemed almost like an insult under the circumstances just now awakened. It might have been accidental; but in case it were otherwise, what notice would be taken? The centre of the bouquet—of beautiful white lilac roses and gardenias—was surrounded by a broad band of scarlet geraniums, and, encircling the whole, a wreath of leaves of brightest green. If there were no intention in the arrangement, the coincidence of these Garibaldian colors was certainly curious enough, and Her Majesty naturally, on receiving the bouquet, put it aside without placing it to her lips, as is the custom, and turned to the laughing children with something like a constrained caress and a speedy dismissal. This incident has been like the *sauce piquante* of the *grosse pièce* furnished to our newsmongers, and has been relished accordingly. The *parti roide* pretend to behold no malice prepense in the affair, but the *parti de l'avenir* vow and declare that the bouquet was nothing more than the banner of that opposition which will not consider itself beaten at Mentana, but looks upon that physical defeat as a moral victory. Notwithstanding this division of opinion these respective factions continue to live on in uninterrupted harmony, so long as there is no chance of a mutual coveting of place and preferment. The Emperor smiles on it all. He is too much preoccupied to take share in the little struggles of court intrigue. The rallying sign in the corridors and gardens of Saint Cloud is too good-humored to bode evil to any partisan of any faction. When one individual meets another, he seizes the edge of his paletot, and spreads it out—if belonging to the *parti cotillon*—or shakes the lapel of his coat, to signify that he is of the *parti flexible*, or draws himself up to his full height, throwing himself backward, if claiming allegiance with the *parti roide*. The other answers in the same dumb language, and once the political fact established by this means, the conversation is begun upon terms of mutual sympathy, or forbearance, as the case may be. Such is the private life at Saint Cloud. Dull enough has it been, in all conscience. No *fêtes*, no private theatricals, no social games as heretofore. The merry days are gone forever, and all is now quiet, reason, meditation, and prayer.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Court Journal.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN ART.—You have now reached the point of divergence between the ancient painter's work and that of the modern painter. In modern art the subject is everything, and the artist servile or conscientious before it; in ancient art the subject was common, and the artist free and ever careless before it.

You have walked through the Square Gallery to look at the famous works of great painters, and, in spite of the different aim and the changed aspect of art, you have felt and admired the pictures of the men who represent its ancient and greatest glory. In the old pictures color is richer, forms simpler, subjects less novel, and even further from our sympathies, than anything of modern art. Yet, in spite of obnoxious or indifferent subjects, if you have any appreciation of art, you are pleased—you are even profoundly moved—by the splendid work of the first of the old masters. Why? Because of their magnificent power as painters—power in just what our modern men are most deficient the moment we go outside of the landscapists.

Here we signal the true cause of a genuine and enthusiastic appreciation of the old masters. It is first and last in their power as painters. The ground of appreciation of modern art is novelty or originality of subject, fulness and faithfulness of representation. Need I say that a picture may be both novel and faithful as a representation of nature, and yet be a very ordinary, even mean, example of painting.

When TITIAN and VERONESE painted, man was more than nature, and only a few persons had the passion of travel and the curiosity to know strange things. To-day we know how one goes to the Rocky Mountains, another to the Andes, a third after icebergs. In the great age of painting the painters had not that curiosity, and their public cared only for a few beautiful women. A human figure was a poem. "The subject was only the occasion to represent the apotheosis of man in all his attributes." Then you could say, in the studio of the artist, how nobly he has seen! Now you say, How much he has seen! What you could have said in the studios of the old painters, you say to-day in the gallery of the Louvre, before TITIAN's portraits or before VERONESE's vast compositions. They painted beautiful human ideas. We no longer care for ideas—for the human form. Our aim is to accumulate facts, and "facts," "beautiful" or "lovely facts," to-day are the cant phrases of an illegitimate criticism. What we have gained and what we have lost is a vast question, more easily asked than answered; but it is the question suggested by modern art at the Champ de Mars, and by ancient art at the Louvre.—*Atlantic for January.*

THE TENEMENT HOUSE.

With a Brief Sketch of its Builder, Popham Pophammer, Esq.

BY C. H. WEBB.

THE LANDLORD.

Popham at forty was rich,
As the yearly assessments would show:
Lodged in an opulent niche;
Builder of Tenement Row.

In youth he had said to his soul:
It is good to be honest and true;
But rather than poverty's dole,
We'll be rich and dispense with the two.
As he walked through the byways and streets,
He had said to himself in his greed:
Gaunt famine one everywhere meets,
And gold may be gathered from need.
So he put out his hand, and its touch
Was a rival to Midas of old,
For blood changed to gold in his clutch,
And tears he transmuted to gold.

Thus it was that old Popham got rich,
Though I've heard him impress on his child,
That he reached this desirable niche
Because a kind PROVIDENCE smiled.
When he told how he 'scaped Wall-street rocks,
You'd have thought, by allusions he made,
That Providence dabbled in STOCKS,
And had been his copartner in trade.

THE HOUSE THAT POPHAM BUILT FOR HIMSELF.

Now Popham conversed with his wife;
He said, we have money in store.
Enough for a front seat in life—
Let us knock at Fifth-avenue's door.
So he built him a mansion up town—
It fronted on Madison-square—
And he furnished it up stairs and down
With all that was dainty and rare;
And Fifth-avenue Doodledum's crown
Was the meed of the *millionaire*.

THE HOUSE THAT POPHAM BUILT FOR THE LORD.

Next, Popham dove down in his pelf—
This dive all the papers record—
And he said, having built for myself,
I will now build a house for the Lord.
Thus designing, he looked up designs,
And an architect, famed for good taste,
Drew a maze of bewildering lines—
All said the conception was chaste;
Then the masons and carpenters came,
And the church like a gossip's tale grew;
Its steeple put shot-towers to shame,
And the nave—a wag said it had two—
Was blazoned with Pophammer's name,
And his was the principal pew.
This pew was a marvel; they spread
Soft cushions for Pophammer's seat,
A pillowed recess for his head,
A velveted rest for his feet;
Rich Brussels to cushion his tread—
And the mansion of GOD was complete.

Dedication, of course, followed next,
By the Reverend Richman Rejoyce:
I do not remember his text—
Though I mind me his beautiful voice—
But one of those sinners that carp
At displays which they cannot afford,
Said he played on a thousand-stringed harp.
And that this was its principal chord:
When you rob from the poor, if you're sharp.
You will give—say a tenth—to the Lord.
Yet two *gourmands*, who came rather late,
Of the sermon said, "Well done," and "rare;"
And the minister ended elate,
With a brief and appropriate prayer.
For a blessing on CHURCH and on STATE,
And on Popham, the millionaire.

Then Popham looked over the board.
Devising a move that was sure
To fill this last breach in his hoard,
While he said to his soul, as a lure,
I have built for myself and the Lord—
I will now build a house for the Poor;
And since mansions and manses don't pay,
But rather decrease one's "per cents,"
I will build in a very cheap way,
And I'll gather large quarterly rents.

Thus the moneyed man reaps what the penniless sow—
May the HARVEST at last bring atoning.
Thus two palaces' glow begot Tenement Row,
And the widows' and orphans' late moaning—
For churches must grow, though bitter tears flow,
And the Poor in their need be groaning.
He advertised next for designs;
The Architect came with his plan,
And they traced out the meshes and lines
Of the net they were spreading for man.

If the carpenter chose he could tell,
As he drove in the finishing nail,
How the blow, as it echoing fell,
Ran through the low hall like a wail;
The mason could tell, if he chose,
Of the blood accidentally spilt,
Which spattered the walls as they rose,
And reddened the mortar with guilt.
But they hurried the work to its close,
And the Tenement-house was built.

In a narrow and dim-lighted street,
Where the light of God's sun never beams,
Where the tenement lodger is blest
If haply he sees it in dreams;
Where the pavements are reeking with filth,
And the sewers pour their pestilent breath
Where Fever and Famine link hands,
And Disease holds a revel with Death.
In the midst of this rottening reek,
Where a prayer would have taint like a curse,
The millionaire built for the Poor,
That dollars might come to his purse;
That servants might wait on his chair,
That a preacher might purr in his face;
That his wife might be rustling in silk,
And his daughters float lightly in lace.

Oh, think of this, daughters and wives,
As your carriage through fair Broadway rolls,
That your splendor is purchased by lives;
That your horses' feet trample on souls!

Shall I tell of the tenement-house?
Of the human forms packed in its walls,
With scarcely the space for their lungs
Allotted to beasts in their stalls?
Shall I tell of the rottening beams,
Of the stairway which rocked with your tread,
Of the floor which was crumbling below,
And the slime-dropping walls overhead?
Shall I tell that the foulness without
Was pure to the foulness within,
Of the harvest that Death's sickle reaps
When Poverty crouches with Sin!

But little the millionaire recked
Of the lives or the souls that were lost,
For Rotten-row paid like a mine,
And the yearly rent doubled its cost.

THE BURNING OF THE TENEMENT-HOUSE.

In the hush of a still Sabbath night,
While thousands were kneeling in prayer,
The Fire-fiend escaped from his thrall
And waved his red torches in air;
The churches and mansions up-town
Were lit by the horrible glare,
The brazen-lipped bell cried "alarm,"
Till it shook a grave, dignified spire,
And rudely broke Pophammer's nap—
The TENEMENT-HOUSE was on fire.
Lithe flames climbed the kindle-wood stair,
And danced in their glee on the roof—
Pophammer had furnished a loom,
And now Hell wove the warp and the woof!
There were mothers with babes at the breast,
There were mothers with babes in their arms,
And their shrieks reached the planets above—
What need of all other alarms?
The wife called on husband to save,
And stretched out her arms for his aid ·
Poor hearts! as well call from the grave—
So deftly the trap had been laid;—
Yet their cries drowned the clanging bells' din
Till the greedy flames licked up their fill,
And the smouldering rafters fell in—
Then all of the shriekings were still.
Unsightly remains of charred flesh
Were found in the rubbish below,
Chaotic in mass and in name—
You would scarce their humanity know—
And the Coroner rendered their death
As "TENANTS OF TENEMENT ROW!"

I dreamt on that horrible night
I had seen a Druidical feast.
That I'd stood in the burning pyre's light,
And that Popham had been the High Priest!

O! Popham, and millionaires all
Who dwell in your mansions up town,
Say, how will you answer for this
When the lightnings of God come down?
Will ye hide in your soft-cushioned pews
When the flame through your palace hall rolls,
When the spires 'neath whose shadow ye pray
Shall fall like dead weights on your souls?
When the patience of Heaven shall tire,
And the Sun shall be loosed from his path
To kindle this TENEMENT WORLD,
Will a just God spare ye in His wrath?

A LAD FROM MALAGA.—On board my salt vessels and colliers there are many things happening—many pictures which in future years, when I am again busy at the loom of fiction, I could weave in; but my fancy is rendered so torpid by my ungenial way of life that I cannot sketch off the scenes and portraits that interest me, and I am forced to trust them to my memory, with the hope of recalling them at some more favorable period. For these three or four days I have been observing a little Mediterranean boy, from Malaga, not more than 10 or 11 years old, but who is already a citizen of the world, and seems to be just as gay and contented on the deck of a Yankee coal-vessel as he could be while playing beside his mother's door. It is really touching to see how free and happy he is how the little fellow takes the whole wide world for his home, and all mankind for his family. He talks Spanish—at least, that is his native tongue; but he is also very intelligible in English, and perhaps he likewise has smatterings of the speech of other countries, whither the winds may have wafted this little sea-bird. He is a Catholic, and, yesterday being Friday, he caught some fish and fried them for his dinner, in sweet oil; and really they looked so delicate that I almost wished he would invite me to partake. Every once in a while he undresses himself and leaps overboard, plunging down beneath the waves, as if the sea were as native to him as the earth. Then he runs up the rigging of the vessel, as if he meant to fly away through the air. I must remember this little boy, and perhaps I may make something more beautiful of him than these rough and imperfect touches would warrant.—*Hawthorne in the Boston Custom-house in the Atlantic for January.*

NATURE.—Nature an enormous system, but in mass and in particle curiously available to the humblest need of the little creature that walks on the earth! The immeasurableness of Nature is not more astounding than his power to gather all her omnipotence into a manageable rod or wedge, bring it to a hair-point for the eye and hand of the philosopher.

Here stretches out of sight, out of conception even, this vast Nature, daunting, bewildering, but all penetrable, all self-similar—an unbroken unity—and the mind of man is a key to the whole. He finds that the universe, as NEWTON said, "was made at one cast;" the mass is like the atom—the same chemistry, gravity and conditions. The asteroids are the chips of an old star, and a meteoric stone is a chip of an asteroid. As language is in the alphabet, so is entire Nature—the play of all its laws—in one atom. The good wit finds the law from a single observation—the law and its limitations and its correspondences—as the farmer finds his cattle by a footprint. "State the sun and you state the planets, and conversely."

Whilst its power is offered to his hand, its laws to his science, not less its beauty speaks to his taste, imagination and sentiment. Nature is sanative, refining, elevating. How cunningly she hides every wrinkle of her inconceivable antiquity under roses and violets and morning dew. Every inch of the mountain is scarred by unimaginable convulsions, yet the new day is purple with the bloom of youth and love. Look out into the July night, and see the broad belt of silver flame which flashes up the half of heaven, fresh and delicate as the bonfires of the meadow-flies. Yet the powers of numbers cannot compute its enormous age—lasting as space and time—embosomed in time and space. And what are they, time and space? Our first problems, which we ponder all our lives through, and leave where we found them; whose outrunning immensity, the old Greeks believed, astonished the gods themselves; of whose dizzy vastitudes all the worlds of God are a mere dot on the margin; impossible to deny, impossible to believe. Yet the moral element in man counterpoises this dismaying immensity, and bereaves it of terror.—*Aspects of Culture, in Atlantic for January.*

TYRANTS AT HOME.—All the compassion felt by these domestic tyrants is for themselves. It is they who are not understood or appreciated; they who are too refined to bear the ups and downs of daily life; their sensitive organization which cannot tolerate the rough handling that others are forced to endure. They little realize the pain they inflict; they do not hear the groans of their victims, or see the tears forced back from eyes that disdain to weep. If by chance a momentary compunction comes over them they dismiss it by complacently dwelling upon some act of generosity they may have displayed on a recent occasion. Many persuade themselves that if their conscience does not reproach them for any failure of kindness in action, words and and manner are of no moment. How little such people understand human nature if they think that any act, however generous, or any gift, however magnificent, can elicit one spark of gratitude, or produce anything but pain, if it is accompanied by blighting words or contemptuous sneers—those "living serpents with their venomous strings" that deal desolation into the hearts of those who are their prey. No tyrant has more power of creating misery in his own little world than the domestic tyrant, or so completely banishes the two great elements of happiness in social life—namely, freedom and trust. Domestic discord has lately been most admirably portrayed in a weekly periodical under the name of "The Naggletons;" but a querulous, discontented woman, and a selfish, unsympathizing husband, scarcely come up to the kind of cruelty of which we are speaking, and to which the wrung hearts and quivering nerves of the inmates of some apparently happy homes bear ample testimony. When we remember the way in which all children kill flies, tease dogs and cats, and the number of boys that delight in spinning cockchafers, it seems as if cruelty was inherent in human nature; or it may be only the love of power that makes so many persons delight in saying whatever will most wound or mortify. They seem to take positive pleasure in this, and seem to practice it as if it were a positive accomplishment, the amount of pain given being the gauge of the success of the entertainment. Such people are among the most unpopular, wounds to self-love being, of all small injuries, the most difficult to forgive.—*London Society.*

THE PARIS CATACOMBS.—Exceptional permission, accorded to some American ladies before returning to the old folks at home, led to the making up of a party to the Catacombs. The entrance to these subterranean abodes of the dead is at the old Barrier d'Enfer—the Gate of Hell—not unappropriately named for this weather, when the temperature is so many degress below "the point at which water freezes." The entrance is closed by a thick door, and the Catacombs are reached by a nearly perpendicular descent of seventy feet. As you enter a man counts the number of the party, giving to each a lighted candle, which must be carried constantly. At the bottom of the staircase is a long narrow gallery, the sides and roof of which are supported by masonry. This gallery, in which only two persons can walk abreast, leads to a vast vault, beneath the plain of "Mount Souris," where the first deposit of bones was made, and where the principal part of the bones removed from the Parisian cemeteries have been placed. The bones in the galleries are piled up like wood in a timber-yard—quite artistically—to the height of six feet, being arranged in regular order, the large ones being laid outside, and the skulls placed on the top. Here and there are inscriptions, stating from what cemeteries the remains were brought, and also scraps of verse. There is one enormous heap of bones which have not been classified, and which is estimated to contain the osseous remains of three millions of people, who formerly walked the streets of Paris—literally walked over their own graves. One of the galleries is nearly five miles long, and they all extend beneath nearly half the City of Paris, and dismal tales are told of persons who have been lost in them, and who have lived for days in these immense vaults, with only the bones of the dead for their companions. An official visit is periodically made by engineers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the props and pillars which support the roof of the gallery are solid and in good condition. Paris may capitulate, but she must never "cave in."

THE PRICE OF A PAIR OF EPAULETTES.—A good story is going the rounds, which is a lesson to the young who imagine success in life to be the result of mere luck. Gen. LEFEBVRE, as is well known, enlisted in a regiment of the line, and ended his career as Marshal Duke of Dantzick. An old comrade congratulated him in a sneering tone on his high position. "Yes," said LEFEBVRE, "I am Duke of Dantzick, (he never spelt his Duchy correctly.) I am a Marshal, while you are a clerk; but if you wish to change places with me, I will accept the bargain at cost price. Do you know how many gun-shots I have been exposed to before I won my epaulettes?—20,000. I have heard more cannon roars than there are stitches in my uniform. I will just place you in the courtyard of my hotel, and expose you to the chance of 20,000 shot and shell, at a hundred paces. If you escape, well, you shall have my sabre, plume, scarf and orders—every one of them shall be yours." No fear of the clerk accepting the offer, as we need not remark.

GAMBLING IN PARIS—Gambling continues to be practiced on a grand scale in some of the fashionable clubs of Paris. It is related that a young nobleman, just arrived from the provinces, was recently admitted into one of these clubs, and, being entitled to play, soon lost £800. The sum was more than he could afford, and he continued to gamble in the hope of winning it back again, but luck was against him, and his loss increased to £10,000. In despair he played on: after awhile the chance turned and he won nearly £30,000. Still he continued to play the cards, and a few hours later he not only lost all his winnings, but £6,000 besides. He was then exhausted by emotion, and he staggered home a ruined man.

APT REMARK BY THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—It is recorded that the French Empress, a few days after the closing of the Exhibition, made this singular remark to one of the Foreign Commissioners:—"When people see the Champ de Mars after the demolition of the building, they will feel the same disagreeable sensation as they do on finding a woman old and ugly whom they had once known to be young and beautiful!"

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Count Bismarck and Deputy Twosten—Liberty of Speech—The Prussian Constitution—New Minister of Justice—The Danish Question—The Proposed Conference—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

I admire Count BISMARCK very much, but I pity him for his sensitiveness. He is fond of doing as he likes, but if people call his acts by their right name he is really hurt. Mr. TWESTEN, the member who has been sentenced to imprisonment, is on the Budget Committee. He did not approve of the figure of the sums accorded to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau out of the 60,000,000 granted for war purposes, and charges that Count BISMARCK, in granting such amounts, had not only overlooked article 99 of the Constitution, but had also abused the confidence of the representatives of the people, which the Count had especially solicited when asking the money from the House. The Minister President protested against such an accusation, but Mr. TWESTEN quoted his own words in support of his charge. Count BISMARCK thereupon became excited, and left the hall, subsequently writing to Mr. STAVENHAGEN, a member of the Committee, that his position could not possibly make it a duty for him to put up with personal offences, and that if he could not be shielded against such personal attacks, he would be unable to perform his share of the work to be done. For the present he must decline to attend such discussions. The difficulty has, since then, been settled, or rather has been patched up by the exertions of Mr. FORKENBECK and the declarations of Mr. TWESTEN and the other members of the Committee, but the great sensitiveness of the distinguished statesman is and remains a decided drawback upon the proceedings. In this case he should have been satisfied with explaining the motives for his actions, for, after all, Mr. TWESTEN had right on his side.

I explained in my last letter the cause of these difficulties; but they are only corroborative of my assertion that the principal cause is to be found in the very nature of constitutionalism in Prussia. With us the Executive and Congress may differ in reference to the measures to be adopted for the welfare of the people, but the debate is confined within the limits of the Constitution. But the Constitution here is a compromise between King and people, wrung by the spirit of the age from an unwilling and absolute monarch, who, in his heart, still believes himself the master of the people, and regrets that he has to make concessions at all. Constitutional life here, is, therefore, a continued contest between two elements whose interests are most frequently running in an opposite direction; in fact, they are only permitted to run alongside of each other so long as the very suspicious sovereign thinks it advantageous to his material interests, and not prejudicial to his unnatural though historical power. The relations of King and people are extremely similar to those existing between the slaveowner and his slaves. The former must treat and feed his slaves well, in order to keep them in good condition. But as his position as an owner of human beings is an unnatural one, and he must suppose his slaves to be desirous of recovering their natural rights, he would even voluntarily sacrifice a part of his material advantages, if the sacrifice were required to keep down the striving for liberty. As long as the King and his servants nurse in their hearts such ideas, constitutional life in monarchical States cannot run smoothly. From this principle arise all difficulties here.

THE DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the debates in the House of Representatives, about the motions of Mr. LASKER, Count SCHWERIN and Mr. VIRCHOW told some very great truths. They complained that the stipulations of the Constitution were not carried out, as there had not yet been laid before the House a law concerning the responsibility of Ministers, and instead of that the Government had made the Representatives responsible for their utterances, a proceeding expressly forbidden by the Constitution. Indeed, the whole Constitution is a humbug, as I have already stated in former letters, just by reason of this irresponsibility of the Ministers. We that live in America do not require such a law, as we may impeach the Chief Executive himself, whose agents our Secretaries are, but here the King cannot be made responsible by any other law than that which cost CHARLES I. of England and LOUIS XVI. their heads.

THE DISPOSSESSED PRINCES.

By granting such heavy sums to the Ex-King of Hanover and the Ex-Duke of Nassau without calling for the authorization of the Landtag, the Government has placed itself in a very bad position. I believe, however, that Count BISMARCK acted in good faith, and in consequence of the discretionary power given to him in reference to the newly acquired provinces. However, this power was given him only for the purpose of making arrangements for the introduction of the Prussian Constitution in these countries. It did not even include the right to dispose of the funds of those Provinces, and still less of those of Prussia, without asking the Representatives' approval of the measure. It is not likely that Count BISMARCK has acted in such an important matter without consulting Secretary of Justice VON DER LIPPE, whose reactionary spectacles show their owner the law in a peculiar light, as might have been observed in reference to article 84 of the Constitution. His explanation of that article was opposed by the House only, whose action might easily be counteracted by the Government; but should the House not confirm the treaty made with the "dispossessed" Princes, it would be an outright defeat and a humiliation to the Government. As the obstinacy of VON DER LIPPE has already caused much bad feeling in the new Provinces, this last blunder must have exasperated Count BISMARCK, who on more than one occasion thought it proper to give VON DER LIPPE a moral fillip.

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

In any event it is certain that many people ascribe to this circumstance the final and much desired dismissal of the Minister of Justice. This dismissal is now an accomplished fact, and rarely has an act of the Government given greater satisfaction to the people. Of course, VON DER LIPPE resigned in consequence of ill-health, and the King has stuck upon the wound, as a healing-plaster, the star of the red eagle, but people here understand all about it. The Minister's place has been filled by Mr. LEONHARDT, of Hanover. This appointment is extremely well received by the people of that new Province. It is not only a good stroke of policy but it is also in itself a highly creditable measure.

Mr. LEONHARDT was, previous to 1848, a lawyer in Hanover; he then entered the Department of Justice, and became General Secretary of the Minister of Justice and subsequently Minister of Justice himself. He distinguished himself much in his profession, and also won good repute as a writer on law matters. Mr. LEONHARDT, by his vote last year, favored the measures which arrayed Hanover, as well as Austria, against Prussia. Soon afterward, however, he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Meditations Concerning the Condition of Hanover with Regard to the Union of the Kingdom of Hanover with the Prussian Monarchy," by which proceeding he made his peace with the new state of things. He was made first Vice-President of the High Court of Appeals at Celle, and then President of the High Court of Appeals for the new provinces in Berlin. He is a man aged between 50 and 60 years, but is well preserved, and has quite a fresh look about him. He is no eminent orator, but all he says is clear and to the purpose.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Danish question hangs fire, and its condition is anything but satisfactory to the Danes. They will have to come down considerably before reaching the point where Prussia would be inclined to say yes. They have queer ideas about that clause in the Treaty of Prague to which I have formerly alluded, and according to the utterances of two members from North Schleswig, seem to imagine that the restoration of this Province is to be deduced from its spirit. These two Deputies in the Prussian Chamber refused to take the prescribed oath, and wanted to introduce a reservation in reference to the rights of Schleswig, as that Province, they said, might become Danish again. A motion not to recognize these two members, and to cause a new election if they refused to take the oath unconditionally, was carried by the House.

THE PROPOSED GENERAL CONFERENCE.

I think we may bury the Conference question, and Emperor NAPOLEON may thank Count BISMARCK for the *fiasco* of the scheme. He may comfort himself, however, with the unconditional acceptance of it by Hesse Darmstadt. But the little Grand Duke of this Province may come to grief, and if he should, his chances for a good pension will be slim. Meanwhile he may be satisfied with having secured the good graces of NAPOLEON, and that may help him to digest the bitter pill he received in the shape of a spicy dispatch of Count BISMARCK, who took it very ill that a little Prince, who belongs, with a part of his pocket principality to the North German Confederation, should dare to give his consent to an important political act without consulting the views of the presiding power. People here laugh at the hints coming from France that Hesse Darmstadt has not yet formally recognized the North German Confederation.

THE LATE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor of Austria is to go to Trieste to receive the body of his brother, the late Emperor, which is expected to arrive toward Christmas. It is stated in Vienna that Miramar has been seized for a private debt of MAXIMILIAN'S amounting to 800,000 gilders.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The French Press tries hard to calm the apprehensions in reference to Servia, but the Austrian Government has reliable information that the Servian Government will profit by the Slavonian movement to become independent of the Sultan, and that it even has the intention of placing itself at the head of that movement.

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER IN BERLIN.

In my last I did not do full justice to several speakers at the thanksgiving dinner. After Mr. FORKENBECK had answered the toast of Mr. BANCROFT and drank "Eternal true friendship between Germany and America," Prof. NEWHALL, of Middletown, Conn., gave us an idyllic description of Thanksgiving Day in the New-England States, but he spoke in so low a tone of voice that few of the guests heard him. Our Consul, Mr. KREISMANN, drank to the "American Union." He spoke very well, and when he alluded to the exploits of our army, and mentioned the name of Gen. GRANT, his speech was interrupted by enthusiastic applause. Prof. CARROL, of New-York, recited a piece of poetry, "Home," which I did not hear, and Hon. THEO. S. FAY spoke as reported in my last. The young people stayed after dinner, and the obliging landlord of the hotel arranged a hop for their especial gratification.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The situation seems to be more critical now than it was before the French expedition sailed for Rome. GARIBALDI is again reported to have left Caprera, and reports are current of the gathering of volunteers at different points. It is probable that we will have a repetition of the events which have already occurred, with the difference, however, that Italy has become much wiser than in by-gone days. The Winter may be required for preparations and diplomatic negotiations, but I do not expect that the flowers of peace will bloom in the Spring. On the contrary, I believe in and hope for war, as it is the only radical method of settling all difficulties. The world, or Europe at least, is utterly tired of NAPOLEON and his antics. A decision is needed and must be had. The Christmas of 1868 will find the map of Europe altered considerably.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Bancroft on the Constitution of the New German Nation.

The following letter from our Minister at Berlin to the Secretary of State, gives an interesting account of the recent political changes in Germany. It is from the documents recently sent in to Congress by Mr. SEWARD:

MR. BANCROFT TO MR. SEWARD.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
BERLIN, Nov. 1, 1867.

SIR: The interest of a residence at Berlin at this time is immeasurably increased by the opportunity of watching the progress of the greatest European revolution of this century. The victories of NAPOLEON, preceding the peace of TILSIT, can alone be compared with the successful celerity of the short Prussian campaign of 1866. The political system which NAPOLEON introduced had no support in the nature of things, and wasted away and utterly fell, not merely because it was carried out in Germany by worthless persons, but because it was at war with the ever active forces of a vigorous nationality, and the freedom of a brave and intelligent people. The present union of German States is the ripened fruit of nineteen generations of continued sufferings and struggles, and is so completely in harmony with natural laws, and so thoroughly the concurrent act of Government and people, that it is certain to endure, and is received with the good will, the consent, or the necessary acquiescence of every power in Europe. The result seems the more wonderful the more it is considered. A united State, having a sea-coast extending from Russia to Holland, a mercantile marine superior to that of any European Continental Power, inferior only to that of Great Britain and to that of the United States; a population of thirty millions, of whom more than two-thirds are Protestants, and all are instructed to read and write, and all trained to the use of arms, rises up in the centre of Europe, equal in culture, courage, and prospective if not immediate influence, to any Government on the Continent. This State, whose existence is inspired and guaranteed by a strong and ever-increasing sentiment of ancient and indivisible nationality, is further strengthened by permanent treaties of offence and defence and commerce with principalities inhabited by ten millions more, and the treaties are of such a nature that the armies of these ten millions are to be placed in time of war under the lead of the President of the United States of North Germany, and their representatives are to take their seats in the joint Parliament which is to prescribe for all one common system of commercial taxation. Controlling the military resources of forty millions of a warlike people, the German Union feels assured of a peaceful neighbor in France; in its compact energy it stands toward the East in an attitude of independence; and is so related to Austria that that Empire, if it regards its own welfare, must seek its friendship.

This wonderful result has a special interest for America, because it has sprung from the application of the principles which guided the framers of the Constitution of our United States. The constitution of North Germany corresponds in so many things with ours, that it must have been formed after the closest study of our system, or the same imperfections of government have led the two countries, each for itself, to the discovery and application of similar political principles. As with us, there is here a central government, while the several States twenty-two in number, retain, each for itself, the powers over internal affairs that have not been delegated. The unity of the people for the whole extent of their territory is established, as by us, by a universal inter-citizenship, giving the rights of a native born to any citizen of any one of them in any other. The powers conferred on the General Government extend, as with us, to naturalization, commerce and navigation, weights and measures, coin, copyrights and patents, army, militia, navy, post-office. Some powers are conferred directly, about which our Constitution is less explicit. The German Union has the regulation of the telegraph, of banks and of paper currency, the regulation of railroads for military purposes and in the interest of general commerce. Should any Government prove refractory, the General Government has the amplest power of coercion—instantly by the Commander-in-Chief of the Union in time of war, after consultation with the Council in time of peace. Coercion can extend even to the sequestration of the land and of its local government.

And with us legislation is carried on by a Parliament of two Houses. The council, as the German Senate is called, is composed of forty-three members. Each State names at least one councilior; otherwise, the distribution of numbers follows the precedent of the late German Diet, so that Prussia nominates seventeen. The appointment is made respectively by the Executive of the several States. But it is to be remembered that in each State there is a Constitutional Government, so that the election of councillors is raised above the caprice of the Princes of the several States.

The House of Representatives, or Imperial Diet, as it is called, is composed of 297 members, distributed on the ratio of one to every hundred thousand inhabitants, with a further representative to each State for a fraction of fifty thousand or more, and chosen by universal suffrage with the ballot. No advantage is conceded to rank or privilege or wealth, and accordingly the diet just elected, including bankers, large manufacturers and members of the highest nobility, men of letters, mechanics and laboring men, is a very good representation of the whole country in its present condition. The members of the representative diet are elected for three years. They can be assembled or prorogued by the President of the United States, but they cannot be dissolved without the concurrence of the other branch of the legislature.

Each house, as with us, has the right to propose laws, to amend them, to reject them, or to concur in enacting them; but in practice, most of the bills are prepared and proposed by the smaller body representing the several States.

The President of the German United States is the King of Prussia. His powers are very much like those of our President, only they are for life, and are hereditary; and a great intensity of executive authority is conceded, from the necessity of guarding against restless and susceptible neighbors. He is Commander-in-Chief of all land and naval forces; he declares war, and restores peace; he directs international relations; but treaties that affect legislation have no validity until they receive the approbation of both branches of the Legislature. He appoints to offices, and has also the power of removal; only the terms in which the power of removal is granted imply that it is not to be exercised capriciously.

Some regulations differ entirely from ours. No members of the Diet may, as such, receive any pay or compensation whatever; but office-holders are eligible as representatives, and their pay may continue during the session. There is nothing in the North German Constitution which forbids the two Houses from sitting separately; but the members of the Council may attend, and do attend, the meetings of the Diet; and though they cannot vote with the Diet, they take part in its deliberations. This has led to an opinion that the Council is not a separate branch of the Legislature, but the opinon is unfounded. The Council has its own meetings, its own deliberations, and its own time and place of voting, and has legislative attributes as surely as the American Senate.

The session of the Parliament which has just come to an end has been marked by industry, public spirit and forbearance. Without wasting time in self-gratulations, or rhetoric, or party feuds, the members have, in about thirty sittings, ratified treaties of the greatest moment, and considered and enacted twelve most important measures of immediate necessity; and it is worth observing that the legislation of this Parliament for all North Germany is, on the whole, more liberal than that of the separate Legislatures. But while much has been done, much more remains to be done before the German United States will complete their organization.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerely,
GEO. BANCROFT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Remarkable Facts With Regard to German Mortality.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The science of statistics, or of showing by figures the state of trade, commerce, industry, agriculture, science and of the population of a country generally has greatly advanced of late. It has passed its childhood, and is now practically acknowledged by the government of this country, as well as by those of the old world, through the erection of statistical bureaus, by which all those figures are gathered and published officially. There are besides published through private individuals or corporations statistics on certain branches of national commerce or industry. One of the latter is insurance, and life insurance particularly, based, as it is, on calculations of probabilities which are founded on statistical facts. The premiums demanded by a life insurance company from its customers for the risk of insuring them, *i. e.*, of paying a certain stipulated sum on the conclusion of their lives, are calculated in such a manner that they provide not only for the payment of the policies, falling due annually, but also for the formation of the necessary reserve fund for meeting future maturing policies and for a dividend. The premiums are calculated after the average length of life, as shown by statistics, and rise gradually from the lowest to the highest classes, the formation of which is based on age, constitution and occupation, while hitherto there was no regard had as to the nationality of those to be insured.

To companies not dealing exclusively with only one of the nationalities making up the population of this country, this question does not appear to be of immediate importance. It is otherwise, however, when a life insurance company confines its dealings to one nationality of customers only, whose average length of life is proved to be less than that of other nationalities. If such a company demands the same or even smaller premiums than other companies take from customers of larger average length of life, it cannot but gradually approach its financial ruin. Through the larger mortality of its customers the premiums will not suffice to form, after the deduction of the current payments, a reserve fund of that amount, which will cover the annually increasing claims against the company, and its capital stock will then be impaired. It may even do an apparently flourishing business in the first years of its existence, but it cannot escape its ultimate fate.

From a comparative table in the *Insurance Monitor* it appears that of the twenty-three life insurance companies doing business in New-York, the "Germania Life Insurance Company," which insures Germans only, has paid out in 1866 the highest ratio of claims compared with its income, viz.: 25.26 per cent., while the lowest ratio paid by other companies was 6 per cent., and the average 14 per cent. of their income. The figures concerning the "Germania Life Insurance Company" are the following:

Total premium received for 1866	$693,427
Amount of claims paid in 1866	187,925
Ratio of claims paid to total income, 25 26 per cent.	

"Figures don't lie." These demonstate the indisputable fact that the rate of mortality among our German-born citizens is at least ten per cent. larger than among the other inhabitants, and this topic never having been dwelt upon publicly before, we believe it will be of interest to inquire into its cause. Some might find it perhaps, in the scanty circumstances, in the overwork, cares, and sometimes want, attending often the first years of the sojourn here of immigrants. Others might say that it were perhaps the circumstance of their being not accustomed to our climate, which effected their larger rate of mortality. But if it is remembered that notoriously seldom, if ever, German immigrants insure their lives during the first years after their arrival, that, if they should do so, the returns of the "Germania" would look still more unfavorable, that mostly Germans who have, years after their arrival, attained a certain prosperity, do insure and make up those returns, then we cannot find these explanations sufficient. Even if our climate were largely different from that in Germany, which it is not, the effects could not be so constant as they appear, for a year is sufficient for acclimatization. We have, therefore, to look for a more general cause of this high rate of German mortality. With due respect for the industry, intelligence and thriftiness of a large part of the German population, we hardly believe to err if we find the cause of their larger mortality in the indulgence of a great many Germans in their favorite beverages. Though not so quickly intoxicating in smaller quantities as stronger alcoholic drinks, lager-beer and wine are equally pernicious by the larger quantities which many Germans habitually like to indulge in. The effects of this sort of intemperance are not so much manifested by speedy and heavy intoxication, than by gradually weakening the organs of digestion, circulation and respiration, by impurifying the blood, irritating the nervous system, and, in short, by stealthily undermining the health.

TEUTON.

Provision for Relief in Railroad Accidents.

ERIE, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The horrible disaster of burning to death more than forty persons and fatally injuring others, not less than twenty, that were in the cars on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, on the 18th inst., demands a very careful inquiry into the cause of that catastrophe, and also that means be at once adopted that will make it practicable to give prompt relief to passengers who may in future be imprisoned amidst the burning debris of railroad cars.

Searching examinations ought to be instituted without any delay, to ascertain whether the persons having the care of the road are morally and educationally fitted for such important trust. The people are interested vitally and pecunarily in keeping ignorant men out of official places on railroads, or anywhere else.]

It must be admitted by all who understand the value of proper appliances, that if implements had been at hand, several persons held fast by broken timber and in that condition burned, could have been rescued. This is the second instance within twenty-eight days in which men and women were burned to death while entrusting themselves to the care of agents of railroad companies. These, with other similar calamities, make it a duty to require that ignorant officials (if there are any) be dismissed, and intelligent and trustworthy ones put in their places, and some means devised at once whereby succor shall be given to helpless sufferers in such emergencies, and to begin a method for helping such unfortunates. Why not, until something better is produced, put on each passenger car, as part of its equipment, the following-named articles:

Four fire-buckets, to be kept under the platforms.

Four axes, two to be outside and two inside of the car.

Two shovels, to be kept under the platforms.

One clinch pennant made of chain, to be kept under middle of car.

Stoves to be as light as practicable, and fastened to the bottom and sides of the car, so that they cannot be moved by any shock unless it has force enough to tear away the parts of the car to which they are fastened.

A clinch pennant is a simple implement, and can be quickly fastened to burning timber, hot iron, stoves, or anything belonging to the "rolling stock," and quickly detached therefrom.

The hauling part of a clinch pennant can be lengthened by chain or by rope, and almost any number of men or other force be applied to it.

D. O., Captain U. S. Revenue Service.

The Ladies' Society in Aid of the Suffering and Destitute at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867.

Some weeks ago I purchased some tickets at No. 845 Broadway, the "principal office" of the "Ladies' Society in aid of the Suffering and Destitute at the South." They state that the grand distribution of premiums would take place in Washington, D. C., on the 30th of November, 1867. As I had not seen any announcement of the result in your valuable paper, I called the other day at the above-mentioned number to make inquiries, and was told that the office no longer existed; and was further informed that, according to a general report, the "camp was in trouble," (the expression made use of,) and that the grand distribution would not come off. Now, Mr. Editor, I have no objection to contribute a few dollars to any charitable purpose, but I decidedly object to being swindled out of a cent. Can you inform me, and upward of one hundred thousand ticket-holders who are in a similar position, through the medium of your highly valuable columns, whether the money paid for the tickets at $2 each will be refunded, or whether Mrs. HARLOW MATHER, Secretary, HENRY HARTMAN, Treasurer, and FRANK H. HORTON, Actuary, mean to pocket the amounts paid into their hands, and thus add another colossal swindle to swell the number of those perpetrated on the charitable public so frequently of late?

Your having taken up a similar case some few days ago, leads me to hope you will enlighten the public also on this subject. A TICKET-HOLDER.

We know nothing whatever of this matter, but publish the above (although the writer does not send us his name) in the hope that it may elicit a reply from some one who does.—ED. TIMES.

Heating Railroad Cars.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several years it has come under my observation that during that period of the year when it becomes necessary to heat railroad cars, the accidents which arise almost weekly are usually rendered more calamitous and heartrending in their details by the very imperfect system of heating cars. It appears to me to be imperative that some leading journal should take this matter in hand and compel Government to legislate on the subject. I have known of many accidents which would have been of no great moment as regards the actual injury to passengers, result most disastrously by the upsetting of the stove and the destruction of human lives by fire. As long as railroad companies are permitted to heat their cars on the present cheap but disastrous plan, so long will you have to record just such calamities as have recently occurred; but once let Government pass a law making it penal to use stoves, and let the law take effect at once, and you will find a thousand excellent and safe schemes adopted which will accomplish the object much more effectually than the present wretched system.

Steam piping laid around the cars and coupled outside the platform the same as a fire-engine hose is put in play, contains the idea for an immediate improvement.

I am, yours truly, R. M.

Who is Santa Claus?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While expressing to you my sincerest gratification for the desire you manifest in your Wednesday's issue to trace the origin of "Santa Claus" to its only true source, I beg leave to correct a misapprehension with regard to the name of our Christmas patron. "Claus" does not mean a Gothic or "Ancient German," child or son, but expresses rather the contrary idea, namely, "Old man," or "father," and it being brought in connection with Christmas, it is probably meant to represent Joseph, who, in giving Christ to the world, bestowed upon it the most precious gift. Hence the name of "Claus" continues to be a favorite one in Germany, and is generally bestowed upon the oldest male child of the family. Similar it is with the name of "Hans." It is derived from "St. Johannis," (St. John,) and the anniversary of its patron, "Johannitag," is commonly called Santa Hans, and is, as you are doubtless aware, the occasion of social intercourse and much rejoicing. The literal meaning of the ancient German name Hans, though the latter is derived from St. John, is "united," and hence we see it used to indicate a confederation of free towns, namely, the Hanse or Hanse towns under which name the cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen are yet known.

RUDOLPH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell and Her Daughters—A California Reminiscence.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 25.

MR EDITOR: A recent paragraph in the *Commercial* concerning the far-famed Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, of Dr. BURDELL notoriety, recalls to my memory an incident concerning her family, which came under my observation while residing in San Francisco, some two years ago. I was stopping at one of the many lodging-houses which are so plenty in that city, and which are always so full of incident and excitement. Thousands of lone women who don't know what else to do, in that far-off city, and who are, more than likely, destitute of means as well as friends, hit upon the plan of taking a house and setting up the business of renting rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Being an acquaintance of the landlady of the establishment of which I speak, and which was situated on Second-street, I was consulted with regard to most of the applicants for rooms. Adjoining my suite of rooms was an empty suite, which, having been empty some time, the landlady was of course anxious to rent, with or without board. An applicant, who engaged to take them, came at last, in the shape of a middle-aged and not a bad-looking woman, representing herself as the mother of two younger women, whom she said she wanted to leave in some quiet, respectable place, while she was absent for a few months on a journey. Seclusion for her daughters appeared to be her greatest desire. The rooms were paid for, with board for the two, one month in advance, and the young ladies moved in the same day. They brought a great deal of baggage, some very large boxes, which were stored away in the attic. We all wondered what could be in such large, heavy boxes. Perhaps it was gold that they had picked up while stopping in Virginia City. But no one knew.

When they had time to get settled, we, the boarders, anticipated meeting them at table. But day after day passed, and never did they make their appearance till the rest had eaten and gone. Then they would come out, take their meal very quietly, with as few words as possible, and return to their room. They never went out, and great was the marveling among the rest of the boarders. No one knew their names. Even the landlady, in her anxiety to rent her rooms, had forgotten—woman-like—to ask at the time, and had not had the courage to ask afterward, so distant did they appear.

Well, we talked and wondered, and contrived, how we should find out their names. We went into the attic and looked over the boxes, but not a sign was here.

So at last we—the landlady and I—agreed that after they had taken their seats at table the very next time, she would give me a sign and I would just happen in, and she would make an attempt at introducing me to them. She was to say: "This is Mrs. STEPHENS, Miss ——," as if she knew their names, but wanted the omission to appear as if it was a carelessness. And then I was to talk awhile, and then to say: "I believe I did not quite understand your name, Ladies." We thought of course they could not get out of that. But they did, and all we got for our pains was a look and a faint smile. We thought we should have to give it up, and our whole theme of conversation was about the strange women in No. 3. All the men boarders visited the dining-room while they were at meals, separately and accidentally, of course, and one among them said he believed they were the CUNNINGHAM girls, but didn't know certainly.

However, the landlady had made up her mind that they must leave, but before she had screwed her courage up to tell them, the younger one was taken sick with typhoid fever, and very sick she was indeed. They employed a physician through the landlady and we both went in and tried to help them, but they seemed to shrink from our observation, and treated us so coldly that we gave it up. To all of our inquiries they replied they were better, and wanted nothing. We deeply sympathized with them and imagined all sorts of romantic things about them.

The girl recovered in time, but either they could not, or would not, pay their rent. The landlady put up with fair promises for awhile, but making that a good excuse told them that they must go. So the big mysterious boxes were brought down from the attic and taken on a dray to a cellar on Washington-street, and they went, nobody knew where, and we never found out. In a few days many unpaid bills were brought from lodging-houses and shops, charged to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Descriptions were exchanged and interchanged, and thus the conviction that the mysterious characters were no more and no less than the Misses CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL became certainty.

A LADY FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Novel Case of Crime—The Express Robbery at Paducah.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* thus gives the particulars of the recovery of the money reported to have been stolen from the messenger of the Adams Express Company at Paducah, Ky.:

"The facts are that the messenger was returning to the boat contrary to the orders of the Superintendent alone. The *Linton* laid outside the wharf-boat, the shore doors of which were shut, and in the shadow of the boat the night was very dark. The messenger had beneath his coat, under one arm, a package containing money to the amount of $3,782 04 and under the other arm a small package of express goods. As he was passing through the shadow of the wharf-boat, two men, one large and the other small, approached, and the large man asked if he was the express messenger. Not suspecting any danger, he promptly answered 'yes.' The man resumed, 'you are the very man we are looking for,' and laid his hand upon his shoulder. The messenger, suspecting some danger, commenced to back out, when the smaller man seized him. He shouted for 'help,' and was struck on the head with a billy by the small man, the larger one at the same time putting a pistol against his face, saying if he made any further outcry he would shoot him through the mouth. The messenger begged for his life, saying that he would make no further noise. The robbers then dragged him to some considerable distance and 'went through him,' as the saying is, but found nothing of value—the messenger having, during the first struggle, let the packages fall without their being noticed by the assailants. After searching him closely the robbers let him go. He returned to the place where the assault was made, and there found the package of money. The idea at once flashed across his mind that the attack upon him would serve to attract suspicion from him. There was a large sum of money that he could appropriate without suspicion or detection, and in a moment a man who had been always esteemed honest, and had engaged the fullest confidence of his employers, became a thief.

An agent of the Company went to investigate the matter. He watched the messenger for ten days, obtained facts that excited his suspicions. These suspicions were strengthened. The messenger was accused of the theft, made a full confession, restored all the money with the exception of a little over $100, which, he says, he thinks in a moment of excitement he threw overboard, and he is now in jail at Paducah."

Horrible Wife-murder in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Dec 27.

An atrocious murder occurred about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, near the Baltimore Railway Depot. A man named JOHN MCNAMARA, aged about 40 years, and a laborer, went to his house apparently under the effects of liquor, and turned his three children, who were scantily dressed, into the street. He then secured the principal entrance, and commenced a terrible onslaught upon his wife, who was of a delicate constitution, and aged about 35 years. He pulled her violently out of bed and dealt her many severe blows about the head with his fists. He then seized a "boot-jack" and gave her violent blows upon the head. Having accomplished his purpose, he opened the door and let the children in, at the same time telling the eldest, an intelligent little one of about 9 years, that he had given their mother a $10 note for the purpose of going to market and buying some provisions, and that she got drunk, fell down and cut her head. This the child stoutly denied, at least such was her evidence given before the jury of inquest. The woman survived about three hours, when death terminated her sufferings. In the meantime the man left the house and proceeded as far as the Washington Factory, about three miles distant. He was tracked by Policeman MCINTOSH, who took him to the Western Police Station. After an examination by Justice BRIDE, the accused was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities of Baltimore County, where the tragedy was enacted. He acknowledged to the justice that he had beat his wife to death; that his object in doing so was to stop her from drinking whisky, and that he was fully aware of and willing to abide the consequences. He has three children—a boy and two girls.

Death of Citizens of New-Haven.

ERASTUS C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, died at his residence in that city on Wednesday morning, of an attack of paralysis. He had passed Christmas Eve at the house of a neighbor, and on returning home between 9 and 10, he found, on attempting to open the door, that his hand was paralyzed. Medical assistance was called, but the paralysis extended through his system, and in a few hours caused his death. He was a corporator in the Connecticut Savings Bank, a director in the Merchants' Bank, the Gas Company, the New-Haven Wheel Company, the Mutual Security Insurance Company, the Bigelow Manufacturing Company, and Director and President of the Lewis & Beecher Company, and also one of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of St. Paul's Church. In all these positions he was a faithful and valued adviser and executive officer. He was for a time a mentor of the Common Council and of the Board of Selectmen, and his name would have been presented for other public offices could his consent have been obtained. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Capt. SIMEON HOADLEY also died in New-Haven on the 25th inst. He was eighty-seven and a half years of age, and had resided in New-Haven for more than sixty years. By his death Capt. SAMUEL J. J. CLARK becomes the oldest of that old time school of West India traders who gave such a peculiar character for enterprise and energy to the port of New-Haven. Capt. STEPHEN WHEELER, one of the same school, is older in years, but he sailed from New-York and was principally engaged in the East India trade.

Express Companies Common Carriers—Decision in Georgia.

The Supreme Court in Georgia has just given a decision in the case of JOSEPH H. NEWBY *vs.* The Southern Express Company. This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant some $7,000 for the non-delivery of goods shipped in care of the defendant as common carriers some time during the latter part of the war. By some neglect or mismanagement the goods were lost at Charlotte, North Carolina, in the great fire which consumed the Confederate storehouses there in the Winter of 1864–65. The Express Company refused to pay for the goods on the grounds that they were not "common carriers," but merely forwarders, and sought to obtain a decision limiting their liability as mere forwarders. The decision of Judge REESE, before whom the case was tried in the Superior Court, has been sustained, however. Judge WALKER deciding that the printed memoranda upon a bill of lading used by common carriers to limit their liability is evidence only of the reception of the goods by the Company for the purposes therein specified, and is not evidence of any express contract; also, that an express contract, such as contemplated by the Code, (sec. 2,041,) cannot be proven in this way, and that the giving of such a receipt, and the acceptance of it by the shipper, do not relieve the company from the liability imposed by the law upon Common carriers.

Return of Rev. Dr. Hawley to Auburn.

From the Auburn Advertiser and Union, Dec. 27.

It will give no little pleasure to the numerous friends of Rev. Dr. HAWLEY to learn of his safe return from St. Thomas, and that he will occupy his pulpit in the First Presbyterian Church on the coming Sabbath. It is already known to our citizens that his trip to St. Thomas was made at the urgent request of Secretary SEWARD, who desired through him to learn the prevailing sentiment of the inhabitants in reference to the contemplated transfer of their island to the United States. By visiting the place in an unofficial capacity, and mingling freely with the people, it was believed that he could thus gain a fuller knowledge of their desires, and procure for the State Department much additional and valuable information bearing on so important a transaction on the part of our Government. While various opinions are entertained as to the desirableness of further territorial acquisitions, all must commend such wise precautionary measures on the part of Mr. SEWARD, and concede the eminent fitness of the gentleman whom he thus prevailed upon to undertake so responsible a mission.

Great solicitude was felt among our citizens for his safety, when it became known that Dr. HAWLEY was at St. Thomas during the most severe shock of the recent earthquakes in that vicinity. Though in extreme peril both on the land and on the sea, he has been most providentially preserved, and we sincerely congratulate the people of his charge that they are again statedly to enjoy his private and public ministrations.

Singular Freaks of Intoxicated Men.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Dec. 27.

On Christmas Eve an occurrence transpired near Ellicott's Mills which might have been very serious in its consequences. It appears that two gentlemen, considerably under the influence of the "ardent," posted themselves on the railroad track, about 500 yards this side of the mills, one of them making a wager that the train would not pass over the track he was occupying, and the other that if it did pass over the track on which he stood he would stop it. It was not long before the cars came thundering along, and one of the gentlemen was suddenly snatched up by the cow-catcher and carried, in this perilous position, into Ellicott City. Several persons along the line of the road were witnesses of the scene, and concluded that the man would soon be a mangled corse. Hurrying to the depot they found him, to their great surprise, unscathed, and as perfectly cool as if nothing unusual had transpired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 29, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

London dispatches set forth that the Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities, announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or its absolute occurrence. Telegrams of a serious nature have been received from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian *coup de main*. Friday night, about midnight, a large body of men, with blackened faces, stormed the Martello Tower, near Cork. The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition and escaped with it. Yesterday an attempt was made to burn down the General Post-office in Dublin by means of Greek fire, but the attempt failed. The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement, which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by the British war vessels. A man was arrested in London, Friday evening, on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed that the true culprit has at last been captured.

A powder mill at Faversham, fifty miles from London, blew up yesterday. Five persons were killed and many were wounded.

The session of the Spanish Cortes commenced Friday. Queen ISABELLA pledged the support of the nation to the Pope for the preservation of the temporal power.

The remains of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN arrived at Cadiz Friday afternoon.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the bill for the reorganization of the army was passed after several amendments, and in spite of 81 opposing votes. M. ROUHER proposed nine years service instead of eight, which was agreed to. The bill is certain to become a law.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* (semi-official) denounces the repudiation by Italy of the payment of her share of the debt.

GENERAL.

A severe snow-storm occurred in California on the 22d and 23d of this month. Considerable damage was done to shipping, and railroad and stage travel was suspended. The steamer *Idaho* arrived at San Francisco on the 24th with Sandwich Island advices to the 10th. The last of the fleet of whalers had sailed from Honolulu for a cruise or for home. The British war-vessel *Chanticleer* had arrived at Honolulu, and lay alongside the United States steamer *Lackawanna*. The courtesy of the British officers induced them to play the rebel airs "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag" for the benefit of the Americans. The latter effectually silenced their music by ordering the Yankee bands to play "The Wearing of the Green."

Gen. GRANT yesterday issued, by direction of the President, an order making several changes in military commanders. Gen. MEADE is to relieve Gen. POPE in command of the Third Military District, the latter officer to report at headquarters of the army. Gen. ORD will turn over the command of the Fourth District to Gen. GILLEM, and will relieve Gen. McDOWELL, in command of the Department of California, who in turn will relieve Gen. GILLEM. The senior officer in the Department of the East will take command, *vice* Gen. MEADE, until a commander is named by the President.

Messrs. R. L. S. ANDROS, of Boston, and MOSES MCDONALD, of Portland, who were employed by the Congressional Committee to codify the Revenue laws, have nearly completed their labors and expect to be ready with their report to Congress at an early day in January. The revenue law now in force was the work of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, but it has been amended nearly five hundred times.

JOHN NANCE was hanged for murder at Rutledge, Tenn., on Friday, in the presence of 3,000 people. The rope by which he was executed was too long, and he was slowly strangled to death. JACOB HUFF was executed at Hamilton, in the same State, on the same day.

Advices from Arizona represent that Gen. STRONG has been relieved of the command of that district. The Pawbutt Indians have ceased hostilities, and surrendered their arms to the military. Gen. PALMER was attacked by Indians, but escaped with his party unhurt.

A negro, who was charged with having committed a rape upon a white woman near Louisville, Ga., was on Saturday last tied to a stake and burned by a mob of whites and blacks.

Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, of the United States District Court, was shot yesterday in the streets of Mobile by L. V. B. MARTIN, District-Attorney. Mr. MARTIN had been indicted by the Grand Jury for revenue frauds and extortion. Meeting Judge BUSTEED, he inquired if he was going to permit the indictment to take its course. The Judge replied in the affirmative, whereupon MARTIN drew a pistol and shot him twice, one ball taking effect in the breast and another in the right leg. The wounds are not considered dangerous. MARTIN was arrested, and is now in jail.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site and adopt a plan for the new Post-office and United States Courts building, met at the Board room of the Bank of Commerce. After two hours' deliberation a report was agreed to by which the award of the $10,000 in premiums is made, in five of $2,000 each, five of $500 and five of $300. No plan submitted being precisely that which meets the requirements of the Commission, the five architects the recipients of the highest premiums have been appointed to draft a plan embodying the merits of the fifteen to which premiums have been awarded.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at the Institution, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, yesterday. The reports show that the present number of inmates is 158, and represent the affairs of the Home to be in a prosperous condition. The entire debt is $4,000, a portion of the sum incurred by the erection of a new building. Addresses were made by gentlemen present, and Christmas gifts were freely distributed among the children.

The Committee on Discipline of the Metropolitan Fire Department have been instructed, by a resolution of the Board, to provide the men with libraries at the several engine houses, and requested to consider in what other way the force may profitably occupy their time when not engaged in the discharge of the duties encumbent on them.

A preliminary meeting of delegates of various temperance organizations was held at Cooper Union last evening, to take steps for a grand Union temperance celebration of the birthday of WASHINGTON for the benefit of the "Institute of Rewards for Orphans of Patriots."

WILLIAM HYATT, arrested on the 24th inst., charged with picking pockets on a Third-avenue car, and since locked up awaiting the appearance of a prosecutor, was yesterday identified by Detective DIXON, of Chicago, as DARRAGH, the alleged murderer of Sheriff ORCUTT, of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, who, it will be remembered, was shot and instantly killed by some person or persons who were endeavoring to effect an entrance into the prison in his charge. DARRAGH, *alias* Hyatt, has been fully committed, and now awaits the requisition of Gov. CRAPO.

The law reporters held a meeting yesterday, at which they adopted resolutions in eulogy of their late co-worker, Mr. ABRAHAM S. COHEN, and in condolence with his family. Mr. COHEN died at his residence, No. 1 Ludlow-place, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Genius and Moneymaking.

A great many persons are found sneering at the purpose of Mr. DICKENS in coming to America—that of making money; and you hear it stated that a man of genius should be above writing for money or looking for money—base lucre, in point of fact. Without meaning to argue this question in any abstract or ethical way, we may mention at random a few instances in which genius and a love of money and "world's gear" were found remarkably together. There was WALTER SCOTT: he worked like a horse for money and money's worth, and indeed shortened his life with the work. HAZLITT and others used to call him a base writer, for that reason; and young Lord BYRON wrote something to the same purpose in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." If we turn to SHAKESPEARE, we find that he resembled SCOTT in this respect. He was of a money-making turn, and was considered by many of his contemporaries a close-fisted fellow. Shall we go so far as to suggest that "the divine Williams" was a usurer? 'Tis shocking to think of it; but he certainly was a money-lender and looked for good security and a handsome rate of interest. SHAKESPEARE had a shrewd eye to the main chance, beyond any doubt. SWIFT, too, that haughtiest of literary geniuses, who seems never to have looked for anything or got anything for his purely literary writings, was rather miserly in his care and love of money. He took advantage of his intimacy with HARLEY, ST. JOHN and the rest to dabble in the funds and make little "piles"—a proceeding which he talks of with complacency in his Stella Diary. In all this closeness and economy, he was exceeded by the great Frenchman, VOLTAIRE; a man just as anxious to put money in his purse as to throw discredit on the Evangelists. Douce DAVID HUME dearly loved the siller and the penny fee, and, to gather a purse, saved the salt from his "parritch," and for years acted as the keeper of a lunatic. Who else? Shall we say CHILDE HAROLD? Undoubtedly; the noble CHILDE—like most men brought up amidst the *res angusta* and the shifts of genteel poverty—had a certain care and closeness in money matters, and he was not merely joking when he exclaimed:

> But, for a good old-gentlemanly vice,
> I think I must take up with avarice.

He took large sums from JOHN MURRAY for his poems, and those heroic harpies, the Greek patriots, found him rather close-fisted in the outlay of his money for the cause of Hellas. And even, still more extraordinary, DANTE himself—begging pardon of Mr. LONGFELLOW—has been considered a man rather too anxious to make his pile. He once held a lucrative office in Florence, and it was subsequently a grave charge against him that he used certain dishonest means of extortion and barratry to enrich himself. He certainly tried to enrich himself; though we hope, not dishonestly. But he never went back to Florence again. If it were not considered impertinent, at this distance, we could mention SENECA, the philosophic literary man of the First Century, who lent enormous sums of money at usurious rates of interest—so very usurious that the poor Kings of Britain not being able to pay them, went into the great Claudian rebellion, and were for the most part knocked on the head for bankrupts. The stern MARCUS BRUTUS, who was taken to task by CICERO for making the people of Cyprus pay him forty-eight per cent. for his money, instead of the legal twelve per cent., can hardly be enumerated here, for though he loved PLATO and thought he reasoned well, he never did anything himself in the literary way.

All these, and a number of other instances that will occur to most readers, seem to show that great geniuses may love the way of money-making, and "ensue it," in an open, honorable manner. We have foreborne to mention the case of Lord Chancellor BACON, but, on second thoughts, it may be as well to run counter to the general opinion in this case, and say, that the customs of BACON's time were more in fault than himself. Official payments were, in his day, made in a precarious and scrambling manner, as every reader of history knows, and the Judges, like all the rest, were for ages in the habit of receiving gifts as portion of their fee and stipend. BACON was imprudent, and, in this respect, nothing in advance of his age. We should try to gloss over his failing. The other day, the Duke of Argyle, in England, confessed publicly, and in a jocose way, that some of his ancestors, not two hundred years ago, were downright cattle-stealers! Sir WALTER SCOTT was rather proud of the fact that his forbears were thieves in Ettrick and Annandale. We are sorry the Chancellor was not guilty of lifting "nowt" instead of taking presents. It would have fared all the better with his memory in those "future ages" to which he makes his ultimate appeal.

As regards that willingness of men of genius to make money, we hold it to be no disparagement of their genius. Money can be the root of good as well as the root of evil; and we hope the hospitable curiosity of our intellectual people will repay Mr. DICKENS in some degree for the vast literary enjoyment he has been gratuitously affording us for the last quarter of a century. In coming years it will be a great boast of thousands of our Americans that they saw CHARLES DICKENS, and heard him read the "Christmas Chimes" and the "Death of Little Dombey."

Wendell Phillips.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has been such a sweet friend of the Republican Party that they—as well as the Democrats—must feel particularly bad over the way in which he is now belaboring them. His work lately has been tremendously hard. He has lashed himself into a perfect frenzy because of the signs of returning reason in those whom he thought he had made permanently as crazy as himself. One would judge from his language that he has the most fearful forebodings of the reviving common sense of that class of politicians who seemed to have wrought themselves up till they were all ready to jump over a precipice. If they should begin to exercise their judgment, what would become of him, and if reason should actually gain possession of them, how ridiculous his position would be? It is not to be wondered that he grows wilder every week, though it seemed years ago that he had reached the limits of human possibility in this respect.

PHILLIPS declares that the Republican Party is going all to the dogs. When Congress failed to impeach and try JOHNSON, or to eject him from his office without either impeachment or trial, it was guilty of a crime which must bring to the gibbet the party it represents. Had JOHNSON been "hurled headlong from the place he had disgraced," and had WADE, CHANDLER or DRAKE been put in his stead, we should then have been able to put things to rights by executing all the leading traitors, confiscating all the property of the South, enriching and glorifying all the blacks, conferring universal suffrage upon the African population of the continent, and disfranchising all who failed to subscribe to WENDELL PHILLIPS' creed. And then PHILLIPS would not only have been able to impose his own high principles upon the party, but to promise it everlasting life—if not in this world, then in the next.

But since the Republican Party failed to impeach, it has gone on from bad to worse, until now it seems actually ready to accept GRANT as its candidate for President. This is the climax of its infamy—this is the signal of its damnation. If they should ever attempt anything more, it will be to put LEE on the same ticket with GRANT; and then with GRANT and LEE, or LEE and GRANT, for President and Vice-President, they will proceed to plunge the country into the same ruin in which they themselves have been engulphed.

One might think that PHILLIPS' forebodings must be more than mortal man could stand; and really it is impossible to say how his constitution has stood them so long.

The Fenian Mode of Warfare.

The Fenians are actively carrying out their atrocious programme. The Clerkenwell explosion, the attempts to destroy gas works, the sending infernal machines by post to prominent officials, are all acts in harmony with their openly avowed tactics, and all equally foolish, reckless and wicked. The explosion at the prison where BURKE was confined, was certain to kill and injure innocent people, it was more than doubtful whether BURKE's release could be effected by it, and it was just as likely to have resulted in his death as his release, had he been in the part of the prison where the conspirators had imagined him to be. Yet, the outrage must manifestly have been directed by some branch of the Fenian organization, as it is impossible that the two or three parties implicated in its execution could of themselves have obtained, without exciting suspicion, even if they could raise the money, so large a quantity of gunpowder as the five hundred pounds' weight supposed to have been employed. And the men who, in secret conclave, direct the commission of deeds like this, are the men who seek to control the government of Ireland. The Fenian demand is simply that Ireland shall be surrendered entirely to Fenian rule. They do not want any redress of Irish grievances; they would refuse to accept anything short of the unconditional abandonment of Ireland to their tender mercies. What a prospect for Ireland! The truth is that Fenianism has now become completely independent of the causes which originally rendered its existence possible, and has become the mere embodiment of unreasoning hate and indiscriminate violence. These recent acts completely alienate from it all the sympathy possibly felt before for what might be charitably considered as the errors of ardent but misguided patriots. The only possible result will be that those actually concerned in organizing these outrages must ultimately be captured and will meet with a just punishment, whatever their success in creating temporary alarm; and that a very lamentable feeling of suspicion will be engendered throughout England, in the private relations of life, toward the Irish of all classes and all shades of political views. The distinction, however, is now so marked between the discontented Irishman who simply asks for reforms and greater religious freedom, and the Fenian who attempts to carry out a policy of violent revolution by the most reckless and bloodthirsty means, that the mode of dealing with either will be much simplified. There is real ground for hope, from the tone of the English Press and statesmen of late, that the former class will, before long, get justice—as well as the latter.

The Commissioners of Emigration and their Wards.

The existing depression in business could scarcely be better illustrated than it is in the forthcoming report of the Commissioners of Emigration, an abstract of which we published a day or two since. We are told that there are now on Ward's Island the large number of 2,200 persons who are dependent entirely upon public charity—an increase of at least 1,090 over the ordinary number under care of the Commissioners at this season of the year. A large proportion of these people are able-bodied and willing to work, but, failing to secure employment, find themselves compelled to seek relief from the emigration officers who are bound by law to take care of them, as they have not lived in the country the stipulated five years—the period during which the Commissioners are charged with supplying their absolute necessities. Of the total number at least 350 are children whose parents have been compelled by stress of hard times to abandon them to the protection of the emigration authorities, being themselves unable to do more than supply their own wants in a scanty manner.

There is no doubt that much of this idle bone and sinew, now a burden upon the hands of the Commissioners, might have been profitably employed this Winter on the Southern farms and plantations, where, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the negro labor-market, a demand for white laborers exists and is daily increasing. This channel of employment for the newly-arrived emigrant unfortunately has been pretty effectually closed until lately, through a misapprehension by the Southern people of the terms of a resolution which the Commissioners of Emigration made public in March last, looking to the protection of emigrants who had in several cases been misled and imposed upon by irresponsible employers from that part of the country. This unfortunate misapprehension has in part been corrected by the beneficent operations of the Labor Exchange—an establishment which, for a month or two, the Commissioners have been working at their Castle Garden depot. Through this channel the Commissioners are now able to supply both skilled and unskilled labor, and as this fact has obtained currency in the Southern States, applications for workmen have come to hand. Within a few days a number of engagements have been made by Virginia planters and farmers with laborers at the rate of $150 per annum for males and $100 for females, exclusive of board and lodging—the employers advancing the cost of passage to the desired destination. Indeed, so great is the need of white laborers in Virginia, that the line of steamers to Richmond, by way of encouraging farm-hands to try their fortunes in that direction, have reduced the rate of steerage fare to $4, in order to place the cost within the means of emigrants. The sooner the idle emigrants at Ward's Island, and the hundreds of other able-bodied men now lounging about the wharves and streets, and suffering for lack of employment, avail themselves of these offers of homes and work from the South, the better for themselves and the public generally.

There is another point in connection with this unusually large number of poor emigrants at Ward's Island which suggests an inquiry. The accommodations for them at the institutions are utterly inadequate. They are at present necessarily huddled together in a manner which is the reverse of conducive to even a tolerable degree of cleanliness and comfort. What if an epidemic should visit us at the same time as this depression in business? Where, then, would the Commissioners bestow the claimants upon their support whom the law obliges them to protect? These are questions which the Commissioners will do well to consider. The finances of the Board, from their exhibit, seem to be in an easy condition. The reserve fund has accumulated to the large sum of $300,000, and there is besides a surplus over the current expenditures of the year of $80,000. Perhaps a portion of this amount could not be better devoted than to providing suitable accommodations for emergencies which are probable at any time, in view of the rapid growth of our population and the steady increase in the tide of emigration.

Express Companies, Common Carriers, and Their Responsibilities.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts regarding the liability of express companies for injuries to the freight they carry, and the decision made just before in New-York regarding their liability for passengers' trunks, are symptoms that the legal responsibilities of these companies are to be overhauled, revised and fixed again on the principles of common law.

Stripped of its relation to the special case under consideration, the decision of the Massachusetts Court amounts, doubtless, to this: that express companies cannot, by pretended or "implied" contracts with ordinary freighters, relieve themselves of their legal liabilities as common carriers. This is a decision affecting every merchant who sends goods and every man or woman who travels. A merchant having sold goods which must be instantly forwarded, dispatches them to the nearest express company. He lays out time and money in packing and preparing them. His cartman or agent delivers them, and takes a receipt or bill of lading. While the goods are already on the way and beyond recall, the merchant opens his receipt and finds what purports to be a "contract" by which he has agreed to except the company from all sorts of carelessness—from risks of fire, earth, air, water—from the very things, in short, over which he has no control, and over which the expressman has. He reads on and finds further exceptions of value, of delay, and so forth, and discerns that it is a "contract" he would never have signed at all. Does this mere notice of the express company enure as a "contract" binding on the merchant?

To our minds it seems clear that such a one-sided notice is no contract at all, and is mere waste paper. If it were valid, infinite embarrassment would result to business and commerce would be clogged in its channels. It was precisely to avoid these pretended bargains that the common law fixed the liability of common carriers. It gave them enormous advantages, either in partial monopoly or in the way of accumulating the carrying business for the community in their hands. As an offset, it imposed upon them unusual responsibilities. Very naturally, common carriers seek to avoid these liabilities, and to get the profit without the peril—to enjoy the benefits of their business without suffering its peculiar penalties. Hence the insertion, of late years, of these pretended "notices serving as contracts." But the effect of giving legal and operative power to them would be to put the whole community at the mercy of the common carriers. If they can give "notice" that they will not be responsible in one "event," they could just as well make fifty exceptions, and thus they could evade, as many of them do, any responsibility at all. The common law has fixed the only exceptions permissible.

An analogous rule prevails with regard to passengers, as a late New-York decision shows. A man presents himself at a depot while the bell is ringing for the train to start for Washington or Montreal or St. Louis. He has packed his trunk for a long journey, and very likely it is already in the hands of the baggage master. He buys a ticket at the official pigeon hole, and gets into the car. While sitting there he casually examines the back of his ticket, and discovers a printed notice of a "contract," to the effect that this corporation will not hold itself liable for personal baggage to a greater extent than $100 or $50, as the case may be. The question now is, does that printed notice operate as a contract, and so permit his recovering the value of his trunk if it be lost by the fault of the railroad? If so it would certainly be one of the most unjust bargains on record. The reason arises out of the common-carrier relation of the railroad. The man goes to the station for the purpose of being carried in the train; the needs of travel and the exigencies of the business community alike prevent any pretended contracts from being suddenly foisted on him. He relies on the fact that, being common carriers, the railroad will be made liable to the extent to which the common law makes them so, or according to the statute law affecting common carriers in general. To suffer the common carrier to fix his own value on the goods he carries, for the purpose of avoiding responsibility, would be a queer proceeding indeed. Why should he not advertise that he will only be liable for the loss of personal baggage to the extent of one penny? There is just as much reason in the rule.

The truth is that while *reasonable regulations* made by common carriers may be enforced, they should be so *only* so far as they do not change the common-carrier relation and responsibility. In the Massachusetts case, the defence of the express company was that the terms of the receipt given by them for the goods which were lost, exonerated them from "dangers arising from river navigation and steam." The Court refused to admit that common carriers could so limit their liability, and held that express companies were liable as common carriers. The moment any latitude is allowed from the common-law responsibility, this latter can be utterly overthrown. The carriers are then only just as responsible as they choose to be—no more. We have discussed, however, rather the general principles of the rights of the community not to be bound by printed notices handed to them when they could only with great loss or inconvenience recede, than the legal aspects of any special case.

MINOR TOPICS.

A sensible idea comes from Boston—we state it for the encouragement of the Hub and for our own benefit. Thirty persons are to be appointed in various parts of the city as agents for the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, so as to bring those necessary articles within convenient distance of the street mail-boxes. We have a sufficient arrangement of this kind in our up-town "stations;" but down town, where the greatest necessity exists, are the fewest conveniences. Three small windows, one of which is ordinarily closed, are the insufficient outlets of the hundreds of thousands of stamps that come out of the Post-office to go back on mailed matter. The long queues of patient waiters in the muddy vestibules of Nassau-street "could a tale unfold" that would perhaps move even Post-office authorities to pity, if their sorrows would be heard. Internal Revenue stamps are sold by nearly all stationers, the discount making it worth their while. Why cannot a similar arrangement be made for postage stamps?

It is not surprising that the merchants of the Venezuela seaport towns have subscribed a large amount of money for the suffering inhabitants of St. Thomas. At all times, and particularly during the two months preceding Christmas, merchants and traders from Venezuela, as well as from Mexico and from all the leeward islands, have been wont to resort in great numbers to St. Thomas to buy goods for their own markets. A very competent authority tells us that "all European merchandise can be afforded cheaper at St. Thomas than anywhere else in that region;" and, accordingly, this island has long been an *entrepot*, not only for all the other islands, but also for the main land ontiguous. The late disasters happened at a moment when the trade at St. Thomas was briskest, and accordingly its effects were more keenly appreciated by the Venezuelan merchants who have so long been customers there for European goods.

It has been publicly stated by those who have traveled in the Colorado Territory, that the air of that region cures consumption. Perhaps it would be safer and more correct to say that it prevents consumption. The atmosphere is dry and mild, and, as such, healthful for healthy lungs. But it is the air of a lofty table land, and therefore rather trying to those whose breathing apparatus is not in perfect working order. The temperature of the great San Luis Park is very equable, and consumption is unknown within its broad mountain barriers. It might be called the Montpelier of the West. But it has one great drawback; it is the headquarters of the "Greasers," unpleasant fellows, like the *lazzaroni* of Naples.

The opposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to Fenianism has always been very strongly expressed. And the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in discussing the recent Fenian demonstrations, refers to the remarkable fact that the last Fenian "rebellion" in Ireland, at the beginning of the present year was put down principally by a body of police who are Irishmen to a man, who are nearly all Roman Catholics, who were scattered over the country in knots of six or seven, each knot acting for the most part on its own authority, and of whom not a single one showed anything short of the most unequivocal loyalty to the English Government. Nor, it seems, is this body an exceptional one; there is no difficulty in recruiting it to any required amount. Another remarkable fact, almost unprecedented in Irish history, has appeared in connection with the large number of political trials of the last year or two. Roman Catholic judges, jurors and law officers have convicted the prisoners just as easily and freely as Protestants. There have been hardly any acquittals in cases where conviction was possible, and there have been no charges of packed juries. We are asked to compare this with former times, when it was utterly impossible to get a conviction upon the clearest evidence if there were Roman Catholics in the box. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* concludes, from all the circumstances connected with the current Fenian movement, that Irish disaffection is much less violent now than at former times, and that the feebleness of the recent Fenian efforts indicates something like an exhaustion of the rebellious spirit.

Nearly all handicraftsmen—carpenters, masons and the like—throughout the Middle States are making from three to four dollars per day by their labor and are in constant demand. But the policy of Congress has so impoverished and crippled the ship-building interest of New-England that there is very little work going on at all. In Newburyport, Mass., for instance, usually a brisk and busy place, ship-carpenters can earn only one dollar and a half per day. Intelligence of the same symptoms of distress come from Maine and all along the ship-building coast. Americans cannot afford to build new vessels—scarcely to repair old ones, for our New-Brunswick neighbors are doing much even of that business for us. The cry of this industry for consideration at the hands of Congress is a loud one, and we trust it may be heeded.

In the interest of the omen-seekers and calculators of prophecy, it is a pity that GARIBALDI did not succeed in his attempted *bouleversement* of the Papal throne. What are we to do with all these terrestrial convulsions if they don't mean somebody's downfall? Now we have Vesuvius vomiting fierce flames, Iceland trembling in volcanic agony, the tropics of both hemispheres torn and whirled in cyclones of unimaginable violence, Labrador swept with an icy hurricane of unprecedented power, the coasts of Europe and of America scourged by lashing storms, and, for all we know, the Asiatic Continent may have shared the general tumult—it would be strange if it had not. If it doesn't mean the Pope what does it mean? Cant some of the apocalyptic expounders of prophecy tell us?

Two liberal minded gentlemen are about to blow out each others brains on a point of etiquette. Every one will, we think, be obliged to them for doing so. Not—be it observed—from any bloodthirsty interest in the affair, but because for the rest of the community it will settle a moot point in a definite way. People will quote the case, think of their brains—if they have any—and yield to the precedent. Here are the facts. A couple of military gentlemen are seated in the orchestra stalls of the opera house at Washington, and become weary and irritable. Presently one of the warriors sees a friend in a private box. It was natural to take the nearest road to that friend, and he does so. He presses past the occupants of several intermediate seats, (number not stated,) and finally presents himself before the immovable knees of Warrior No. 2. The latter refuses to budge an inch. He says that it is not the way out, and that no one shall pass. Thereupon Warrior No. 1 applies the due epithets to Warrior No. 2 and retraces his steps. The next morning he sends him a challenge, and intimates that if he declines accepting it, he will "post him;"—as if he were a letter, and in that way might perhaps be got to the dead-letter office. Now, we have said that it was natural to take the nearest way, but was it proper? In the matter of orchestra-seats it is always inconvenient to pass either in or out to the passage-ways. This cannot be helped; but the rule to disturb the fewest number is a very simple one, and there can be no difficulty whatever in observing it. It is quite immaterial that you go in a different direction to what you contemplate. The passages and staircases lead you to any part of the house you may desire to visit. They may be roundabout, but they answer the purpose and it is sufficient to reach them. Short cuts are very disagreeable, especially when they are made at the expense of yourself and friends. A gymnast would not be tolerated who climbed into a private box, yet it might be for him the easiest and nearest way of reaching it.

A gang of a dozen brigands were recently put on their trial at Marseilles, in France, for a number of murders, outrages and robberies committed in the country between Aix and that city. These men are nearly all convicts escaped from Italy, and their chief, CODA ZABOTTA, is an Italian. By this time, no doubt, they are all put out of harm's way, either sent to prison or consigned for life to the galleys.

Capt. WELLS, of the steam whaler *Arctic*, of Dundee, has published his opinion that above the terrible belt of icebergs in which so many of the great explorers have been lost or baffled, an open sea may be found flowing freely round the pole. He went up through Smith's Sound—the direction pursued by KANE and HAYES—and he says that when in latitude 79° he tacked to return South he saw open sea, and no indication of ice to the North. He adds that if he was not upon a whaling voyage he would have no difficulty in reaching any extreme arctic latitude. It was a pity that, as he had a steamer, he did not paddle up through that open *polyna*. But he seems to have thought more about the chance of a whale than the solution of that curious problem of nature and science which has animated so much daring enterprise and excited so much interest in the world at large.

The nations of Europe ought to be enormously learned if access to books counts for anything. The various public libraries of Europe count up nearly twenty million volumes. Of these the city of Paris alone holds 6,233,000, while all Great Britain has but 1,772,000. The Italian libraries contain probably the most ancient and really valuable volumes; they are few in number though, only 150,000; but if lost they could not be replaced. Austria has 2,488,000, and is thus ahead of scientific Prussia with her 2,040,000. Little Belgium has in Brussels 510,000, and big Russia, who is now rapidly waking up to the value of intellectual culture, possesses but 820,000—a long way behind in the race. The Imperial Library at Paris is the largest and most complete in the world, 1,100,000 volumes and 80,000 manuscripts being within its extensive walls.

The application of locust to the memory is beneficial in cases where the patient obstinately refuses to remember that he is in the hands of authority. But battering in the prominent points of a man's head is sometimes injurious. At all events it is an operation that should be performed with caution. We make these brief remarks in view of the fact that a Brooklyn policeman has recently been fined $25 for clubbing a citizen unnecessarily. The fine seems extravagant in view of the evident effort, labor and exhaustion of the officer, but the magistrate seemed to think that these excellent qualities were in this case superfluous. Perhaps, too, the citizen had something to say on this head, which was indeed his own. Who can tell?

No one can question the eternal watchfulness of Justice after the pleasant little incident of the 25th instant. On that day Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY was in his office, performing, we have no doubt, some very necessary and valuable service. To him, as Mr. Pepys says, a small boy bearing a parcel. Small boy inquires for the Superintendent, and is rather familiar in the presence of that usually awful personage. He leaves the parcel, with a very slight explanation as to whence it came, and thence makes off. The Superintendent continues his labors, and when they are finished, he opens the package. What was his astonishment, asks the reporter, when he found that it contained checks and drafts to the amount of $3,600,000? We cannot venture to answer the query, but a good many people outside Police Headquarters have, we will venture to say, been astonished to a rather unpleasant degree; and we should think that even the Superintendent himself must have been slightly embarrassed. Let us see. On the 13th of the present month a bank clerk was knocked down and robbed of checks and drafts to the amount of $3,683,485 61. The thieves were in a sleigh, and drove off with their booty. Very few people witnessed the occurrence, although it took place in broad day, and in one of the most crowded parts of the City. There was not a policeman within hailing distance, but when the act had been made known the vigilance of the force was brought into play. But the vigilance of the robbers was more than a match for it. At length on the the 25th, in a burst of generous confidence, perhaps even of derision, they return to Police Headquarters such portion of the "swag" as they do not require, or could not conveniently use. The messenger departs; the Superintendent imagines that some one has made him a Christmas present, and the matter ends as we have described. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We all know that. But it might be worth while, every now and then, to inquire who is vigilant and who is free.

The TIMES has been one of those papers that believed in the practicability of liquid (petroleum) fuel for generating steam. Consequently, despite the official naval report against the availability of this new application of an abundant natural product, the TIMES rejoices that the thing has been tested by those who are beyond the reach of any influence save bringing out the exact truth, because they made the trial directly in their own interests. This seems a low motive to give; perhaps it is; but as a matter of fact it is an unimpeachable one. A large manufactory in Boston, as we learn from our correspondent there, has had a petroleum furnace in operation for several weeks, and the proprietors are completely satisfied that *for them* it is the cheapest steam generator. The combustion was entire; the flame was uniform, intense and voluminous; the expense of fuel and of attendance was less; the danger from accident or fire was no more; the arrangement was adapted to coal-burning furnaces with no trouble or appreciable expense; it was clean, cheap and effective. We want no better verdict than that. It is better than official; it is practical.

Bohemians are, generally speaking, rather clever fellows, and exhibit a good deal of ingenuity of one sort or other, as their greatest "unfriends" will admit. One of them, named MORITZ DIAMANT, has been lately making some discoveries in Austria which promise to be of general benefit. He has found out that the shuck, stalk and fodder of the corn plant can furnish a variety of textile fabrics, and paper in as great variety. Those fabrics are crash, matting, bale-cloth, sacks, &c. The paper is of all those sorts in present use. The Austrian Government has set up factories to work these inventions, and the profits are already very great. The patent for this country has been procured by a Baltimore company, and as the yield in fibre and gluten is much greater in our American corn than in the German, the profits must be greater in proportion. Should these inventions be successful the public will be very happy to acknowledge the corn.

Many of our grand Western prairies suffer, at times, for want of water. Such was the case latterly in Central Illinois, to such a degree that the "conquerors of necessities," as BACON calls inventors and discoverers, set their wits to provide a remedy. They began to dig Artesian wells and found themselves remarkably successful. Conargo, over 80 miles South of Chicago, is the centre of what is called the "Well Region"—a circle of 20 miles' radius. The water is struck at a depth of 70 feet and flows abundantly—some wells giving 20 and others 120 gallons per minute. That region is irrigated by over 50 million gallons of water every day. The Central Railroad Company of Illinois has been for some time carrying water for engines a distance of over 50 miles. They should try that experiment of the Artesian wells.

"The TIMES is hereby informed that the *World* has quite enough to do without editing magazines or supplying correspondence for the country Press." No doubt; but that does not answer the suggestions of the TIMES in reference to the coincidence of ideas in the "General Dent letter," the *Courier's* correspondent, the article of Gen. GRANT's "young friend" in the *Galaxy*, and the columns of the *World*. However, as the *World* is "just now engaged in doubling its daily and quadrupling its weekly circulation," we see that it has a herculean task on hand—not absolutely, of course, in the number of new subscribers to be obtained, but relatively to its strength and probabilities of success. Its adoption of the easy solution of the questions asked, by acknowledging the facts, can hardly be expected, and to insist upon the additional hard work of further skillful evasion would be cruel on our part. It will do very well as it stands.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Gens. Pope and Ord—Gen. Meade to Command the Third Military District—Weekly Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The following order was issued this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 106.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made:

1. Brevet Major-Gen. E. O. E. ORD will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. GILLEM, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to take command of the Department of California.

2. On being relieved by Brevet Major-Gen. ORD, Brevet Major-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL will proceed to Vicksburgh, Miss., and relieve Gen. GILLEM in command of the Fourth Military District.

3. Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN POPE is hereby relieved of the command of the Third Military District, and will report without delay at the headquarters of the army for further orders, turning over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.

4. Major-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE is assigned to the command of the Third Military District, and will assume it without delay.

The Department of the East will be commanded by the senior officer now on duty in it until a commander is named by the President.

5. The officers assigned in the foregoing orders to the command of Military districts, will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and also any and all powers pertaining to Military Department Commanders.

6. Brevet Major-Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, Colonel Forty-fifth United States Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume command of his regiment.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury for the week ending to-day was $399,000. The amount forwarded at the same period was as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Louisville, $50,000, and to the National Banks and others, $158,628. Total, $358,628. The following amount in Treasury Notes were also forwarded from the Department during the week:

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $500,600; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, $550,000, and to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $22,000. Total, $1,072,000.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks, at this date, as security for circulating notes, bonds amounting to $340,997,750, and for deposits of public moneys, $37,817,950. Total securities held, $378,815,700.

The National Bank Notes issued during the week amount to $55,650, and the total amount issued to date is $305,486,161.

From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $5,625,555, leaving in actual circulation, at this date, $299,833,606.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounts to $253,600.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts from internal revenue from the 12th of December to this morning were $13,140,000, and the total receipts since July last were $98,261,000.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

Liberal subscriptions have been made by the citizens of Washington for the relief of the poor. Gen. GRANT has directed to be turned over for distribution among them about fifty cords of refuse lumber to be used as fuel.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

Among those at the funeral to-day of the late Gen. GRIFFIN, were Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, and other military officers of prominence.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA IN A CYCLONE.

Dispatches were received this morning at the Navy Department, from Commander CREIGHTON, of the United States steamer *Oneida*, dated at Singapore, China, Nov. 5, reporting his arrival at that port. His passage from the Cape of Good Hope was of a very boisterous character, having encountered a severe cyclone, which lasted forty-eight hours. By a careful consideration of the instructions laid down in *Paddington Horn Book*, he was enabled to escape all damage, excepting the loss of a few sails. The ship behaved remarkably well, but the seas were very high and irregular, and she shipped a great deal of water. The officers and crew are reported in good health.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Climate of the Pacific Coast—California and Oregon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1867.

The causes of the peculiar climate of our Western coast are still not altogether clear. Some important facts, however, are known which aid in explaining it, and no doubt, if the careful investigations of the Government Geographical Survey in the Sierras and the observations of Government officers on the seaboard and at the various military stations, both in regard to meteorology and marine currents and temperature be continued, we shall have in a few years the basis of a "science of climate" for the Pacific coast.

The data of the science least known and determined are the marine currents of the Pacific Ocean, which must have so vast an influence in determining the climate of its coasts, and the hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere (or the exact amount of moisture contained in it) on this border of the continent. Every traveler and observer will agree that there is a mysterious something in the climate of California, for instance, which is singularly bracing and invigorating, which cannot exactly be explained by its equability, its temperature or its dryness. Whether it arise from that unknown element, called *ozone*, which the air is said especially to acquire in blowing over wide tracts of ocean, or whether it come from that fortunate mixture of oceanic and continental climates which characterizes this coast, or from some utterly undiscovered cause, future investigations must decide. In this brief account of the climates of the Pacific coast, we will confine ourselves to the facts which are known, but are not often put together, and to inferences which can be safely drawn from them.

The general impression of intelligent people in the Eastern States of the coast of the Northern Pacific is that it is a most disagreeable, cold, gloomy, half-barren region, with little capacities for production or future development. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The coasts of our northern possessions on the Pacific and of British America, and an immense tract lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching far to the north, are as capable of producing the grains and fruits of a temperate climate, and of supporting a large population, as any part of Northern Europe. The isothermal lines are the best measures of the capacity of a country in supporting life.

Beginning as far to north as Alaska, we find the mean annual temperature (32°) here the same as that of the north coast of Lake Superior, of most of Norway, and of latitude 50° in Asia.

Coming down to Sitka, from which the ice is brought consumed in California, we find the Summer of Norway (55° mean), and crossing the Rocky Mountains to the inferior plain we discover precisely in its latitude a district so warm and sunny as to possess the Summer of France, (65° mean.) An immense region in this part of the continent, reaching as far north as 60° 05' north latitude (or beyond the latitude of Alaska) is adapted, with the exception of the mountains, to wheat and bread grains.

Going still northward of this, even above the latitude of Alaska, and north of the southernmost point of Greenland, we find a region near the McKenzie River so mild in climate as to possess the Summer of Ireland (60° mean.) This delicious summer-temperature extends from this point southward till it strikes the coast below Puget's Sound, and continues on to near Los Angeles, or at the latitude of Africa, for 1,500 miles of north and south distance. This wonderful range of a cool and mild Summer (57° to 60°) for such an immense distance over a whole coast, is a fact unknown elsewhere in the world. It is as if the Summer of Ireland extended from Bergen, in Norway, to the Straits of Gibraltar, or from Hudson's Bay to Mexico. It should be remembered that this temperature is far inland on the north, in British America, and is in the neighborhood of the coast in Washington Territory, Oregon and California.

It thus appears that on the Pacific coast, the isothermals are north and south instead of east and west. Still it must be remembered that down the whole coast between the coast ranges and the high mountains of the interior, are parallel belts of climate, which are considerably different from one another.

If we descend a little south in British America, in about the latitude of Hudson's Bay and Scotland, we find the Summer of France, (65° mean.) This belt of sunny climate, though interrupted by the Rocky Mountains, we may follow down inside of the coast ranges and eastward of San Francisco till we reach Los Angeles; or, as if from Scotland to Africa one belt of delicious Summer extended through Europe.

Again, beginning in the latitude of Puget's Sound, in the eastward of the mountains, in British America, we find the Summer of Southern France and Northern Italy, (70° mean.) This is interrupted by the mountains, and begins again in the latitude of Astoria, extending down through Oregon and Central California, near the Sierras, to the south of Los Angeles, or the latitude of Northern Africa—the region, in its central portions, of the vine, the fig and the olive.

On the other hand, Puget's Sound has on its northern coast the climate of Ireland and England through the year, or a mean annual temperature of 50°. Its rain-fall, however, is greater, being fifty-five inches annually against forty-five to fifty inches in those countries.

Central California, up to the 40th parallel, has the yearly temperature (60° mean) of Spain, Central Italy, Asia Minor and Northern Syria, while San Francisco is a little cooler, having a mean annual temperature of 5.50.

Southern California, beginning near the 30th parallel and including the region above the Gulf up to a point in the interior, east of Los Angeles, has the mean annual temperature of North Africa and Cairo, (70°.) If we consider the Summer climates of the South, we find the Summer of Algeria (80° mean) prevailing through the Californian Peninsula and extending up the deserts eastward of the Sierras, until it reaches a point in the Great Basin of Nevada, as far north as the latitude of San Francisco. Again, in the central part of California, in the Valley of the San Joaquin, we discover a small district with the Summer of the Great Desert of Sahara (85°) and a monthly mean at 3 P. M. of 108°; and we meet with this formidable temperature still further south in the Arizona Desert. One spot near the Colorado and the Gila enjoys the Summer of the hottest parts of Africa, (90° mean,) and reaches at times a temperature hardly surpassed in the world, the thermometer sometimes indicating 116° in the shade and keeping a mean of over 100° for a month.

Again, if we look at the winter-temperature, we find that the Winter of Ireland, England, Western France, and Northern Italy and Asia Minor (40° mean) begins at Vancouver's and passes down through Oregon westward of the Cascade Mountains, and follows the line of the Sierras to a little north of San Francisco, while the Winter of Charleston (50° mean) begins in this city, and passes down inside of the coast range to the lower Colorado.

Before examining further the particular characteristics of the Pacific climates, or seeking for their causes, it may be well to observe the general correspondence between the Pacific countries and those of the Eastern continents. This coast has no analogy with our Atlantic, but only with the European coasts, and with them many points of difference. On the north, Sitka and the upper portion of the British American seaboard correspond with Norway; Puget's Sound, Vancouver's Island, Washington and Oregon with Ireland and England; Central California with Spain and Syria, and the Peninsula with North Africa. There seems no region corresponding with France. The inland regions on the north, in British America, seem in climate and productions to bear an analogy to North Germany and Sweden. Evidently, if we may trust to the observations of temperature and the accounts of intelligent travelers, there is a vast, unknown, but fertile region, reaching up the coast, and extending on the east side of the Rocky Mountains as far north as the 60th parallel, capable in the future of supporting millions of inhabitants, and of producing all the grasses and bread-grains and trees of the temperate zone.

C. L. B.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Election in Alabama for Ratification of the Constitution, &c.—Order by Gen. Pope.

Headquarters Third Military District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 20, 1867.

General Orders No. 101.—*Whereas*, A Convention recently assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in compliance with General Order No. 76, from these Headquarters did, in pursuance of the acts of Congress, mentioned in said order, proceed to frame a constitution and civil government for the State of Alabama, and provided for the publication of the Constitution, and did further enact the following ordinance:

"*Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention Assembled*—

Section 1. That the Constitution adopted by this Convention be submitted for ratification to the voters of this State registered and qualified as provided by the acts of Congress, known as the 'Reconstruction Law,' beginning on Tuesday the 4th day of February, 1868. The vote on said Constitution shall be 'for the Constitution' and 'against the Constitution.' The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the Commanding General of this military district, and the returns made to him as directed by law."

II. And whereas, the acts of Congress provide that an election for ratification of said Constitution shall be conducted by the officers or persons appointed, or to be appointed by the Commanding General, and at the date to be fixed by said Convention.

It is ordered that an election be held in the State of Alabama, commencing Tuesday, the 4th of February, 1868, and continuing two days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote for or against the Constitution submitted to them by the foregoing ordinance of the Convention.

III. It shall be the duty of Boards of Registration, in Alabama, in accordance with said acts, commencing fourteen (14) days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such persons shall not be allowed to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts, who have not been already registered.

IV. The said election shall be held in each county under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration, as provided by law, and polls will be opened, after due and sufficient notice, at as many points in each county as in the opinion of the said Boards may be required for the convenience of voters.

V. Any registered voter of the State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered shall be permitted to vote in the county to which he has removed, upon making affidavit before a member of the Board of Registration, or a Judge of Election, that he was registered, and that he has not voted at this election. Blanks for such affidavits will be supplied by the Boards of Registration, and the name of the voter making oath must be indorsed on his ballot, and all such affidavits forwarded with the returns of the election.

VI. And whereas the said Convention did enact by further provisions of said ordinance:

Sec. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and places as the election for the ratification of the Constitution, for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and county officers who are to be elected by the people under the Constitution.

Sec. 3. The number of Supreme Court Judges shall be one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. The Chancery Divisions and Judicial Circuits shall remain as now existing.

Sec. 4. The said election for State and county officers shall be conducted under the same regulations as the election for the ratification of the Constitution and by the same persons. The returns of said election shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give certificates of election to the persons chosen for the respective offices. The offices so elected shall commence the discharge of the duties of the offices for which they were chosen as soon as elected and qualified, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution herewith submitted, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of the next general election after such admission of the State into the Union, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 5. An election for members to the House of Representatives of the United States shall be held in each of the Congressional Districts as now established, at the same time and places as the election for the ratification of the Constitution. Said election shall be held by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance. The returns shall be made to the President of this Convention, who shall give to the persons chosen certificates of election.

Sec. 6. The members of the General Assembly elected under this ordinance shall assemble at the Capitol in the City of Montgomery on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1868.

Sec. 7. The Commanding General of this Military District is requested to enforce this ordinance.

VII. It is further ordered that, in compliance with the request contained in the foregoing ordinances, the Boards of Registration will instruct the proper officers conducting the election on the question of ratifying the Constitution to conduct also, at the same time and places, the election for such State and county offices and members of Congress as the above ordinance indicates, and to make returns of election as therein requested.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

THE BURNING OF THE RALEIGH.

The Destruction of the Steamship Raleigh by Fire at Sea—Panic Among the Passengers—The Swamping of a Boat—The Lost and the Saved.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Dec. 26.

On Saturday last the fine side-wheel steamship *Raleigh*, commanded by Capt. C. P. Marshman, left Pier No. 36 North River, New-York harbor, for New-Orleans. The vessel was a staunch one, and commanded by an experienced seaman, so that she had a good passenger list and fair cargo. Her living freight consisted of the officers and crew, numbering thirty-nine, and twenty passengers, three of whom were ladies, making in all fifty-nine persons.

No incident of any moment occurred on Saturday or Monday, but at about midday on Tuesday, when the *Raleigh* was about twenty miles southeast of the Charleston light ship, the passengers and crew were awakened from their fancied security, and the cry arose that the ship was on fire. A stiff breeze was blowing from the north, and when the alarm was given, and it was made known that the fire had broken out around the forward end of the boiler, there was a panic among the passengers. Men and women ran hurriedly to and fro shrieking for deliverance and crying to Heaven for aid. This did not last long. Capt. Marshman, a man of great coolness, soon restored order, and the ship was at once put before the wind to throw the fire forward. Nor was any measure neglected that looked to the safety of those aboard. Life-preservers were distributed, and the boats were held in readiness, Capt. Marshman himself superintending and directing every step that was taken. But the fire-fiend was not to be cheated of his prey. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and within five minutes time of the first appearance of the flames they had extended themselves from the forward hatch to the smoking saloon. Again a fearful excitement seized upon the passengers; and now it could not be quelled even by the thorough self-possession and tried skill of the Captain. There was no hope of saving the ship; there was some hope of saving every life. Then was the order given to lower the boats.

THE BOATS.

The first boat lowered was the ship's boat, No. 4. A German was the first man that jumped in, but as he did not understand the patent lowering apparatus some precious moments were lost. Finally the boat was lowered, and ten persons got safely in. Only a moderate sea was running, and there was a chance for the lives of these ten persons, but the rapid motion of the vessel and the swelling waves upset the boat in an instant, and the whole of its inmates were thrown headlong into the sea. The persons who were in this boat are supposed to be lost, although nothing certain is known as to their fate. Boat No. 1 was then taken in charge by Purser McManus, who succeeded in lowering her safely. It was, however, a dangerous and difficult task, and, owing to the ship's headway, it was only accomplished at great and terrible risk. In this boat there were thirteen persons, but as there was some danger of the boat swamping, three of the number were transferred to another boat as soon as it was fallen in with. The ten persons left in boat No. 1 have arrived in safety at this port. Boat No. 2, in charge of C. W. Bartlett, chief officer of the *Raleigh*, was lowered successfully, and, with eight persons aboard, put off from the flaming wreck. This boat, which, with boat No. 1, was making for this port, fell in with the brig *Tangent* on Monday evening, and its crew and passengers were at once taken aboard. These eight persons were brought in yesterday morning from the brig *Tangent* by the tug *Christiana*, Capt. Sly. This tug also brought in the ten persons who were in boat No. 1, which she picked up at sea at an early hour on Tuesday morning. Boat No. 3, which was both large and seaworthy, has not yet been heard from; but, as she was in charge of a good seaman, it is hoped that she will prove to be safe. This boat is known to have eight persons aboard. [This boat has since arrived. The list of the lost and the saved has already been given in our dispatches.—Ed. Times.]

STILL MISSING.

Allowing ten persons to boat No. 1, eight to boat No. 2, eight to boat No. 3 and ten to boat No. 4, as already mentioned, nearly twenty persons remain to be accounted for. Some of these probably fell overboard in their hurry to reach the boats and were drowned. Others clung to such light articles as were floating about and may have been saved. In this way Mr. Bartlett, the chief officer, and Mr. Gordon Young, the second officer, made their escape. They got on a hatchway and remained there until picked up. Four persons were seen upon a raft, and a boat was making toward them which may have taken them off.

THE CAPTAIN.

Capt. C. P. Marshman, the commander of the *Raleigh*, is well known in Charleston, and was for some time master of the steamship *Keystone State*, running between this port and Philadelphia. He had been a shipmaster for over twenty years, and no man on the coast bore a higher reputation for seamanship and thorough knowledge of his profession. Capt. Marshman was about 50 years of age, but still in the prime of his health, strength and ability. When last seen Capt. Marshman was near the wheel-house of the *Raleigh*, apparently attending to the wants of some of those who were still on the vessel. The *Raleigh* had, in all, six boats of the best description, and it is hoped that one or more of those left unlowered may have been able to reach the land. Capt. Marshman will, it is earnestly hoped, be saved; but, whatever his fate, it may be said of him that, like a true sailor, he stuck to his ship to the last.

THE SHIP.

The *Raleigh* belonged to the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship line, was built at Greenpoint, L. I., in 1865, and was 868 tons burden. She was in every way a staunch and sea-worthy vessel. It is not known whether she sank or not, but one of the boats reports that the reflection of the flames was seen until about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, when it suddenly disappeared. Even if the *Raleigh* sank at this hour, Capt. Marshman would have had abundant time to get out another boat or rig up a raft, and this would have been made easier by the fact that the sea fell after the sun went down.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

This is unknown, but it is supposed that it originated in the over-heating of the boiler, and the consequent ignition of the wooden bulkheads. The *Raleigh* had aboard a moderate freight of general merchandise, and, as several explosions were heard after the ship had been burning for some time, it is surmised that explosive compounds formed a part of her cargo.

INCIDENTS.

Many incidents took place on the burning ship. A lady named Bryant, from Mobile, about fifty years of age, fell overboard during the rush for the boats. She had on a life preserver, which would have kept her afloat, but around her waist she had belted a large sum in specie, and this additional weight carried the unfortunate woman like lead to the bottom.

When Purser McManus was ready to leave the ship with his boat, he jumped overboard, having previously instructed his wife to do the same. When he had made the leap, he called out to his wife to jump off, which she did without hesitation. Unfortunately, however, some portion of her dress caught in the gangway, and she hung suspended for some minutes, being alternately plunged in the water and tossed in air, as the vessel rolled from starboard to port. Capt. Marshman, who was watching the scene, with acute interest, shouted out to the Purser, "For God's sake save her." Help was obtained; Mrs. McManus was enabled to let herself down into the sea, and was safely put aboard the boat.

Purser and Mrs. McManus are staying at the Mills House, but most of the officers and crew who were saved are aboard of the *Saragossa*, where quarters were kindly offered to them by Capt. Crowell until they could return on his ship to New-York. Those who were saved lost, of course, all their baggage and effects, and some of the passengers are said to be embarrassed for the means necessary to enable them to proceed to their destination.

THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

Further Identification of Remains—Articles Found Among the Ruins.

The Buffalo papers of Friday say that fifteen persons who were injured at the recent accident are still at the National Hotel in that city under the charge of Drs. Johnson, Van Guysling and Edwin R. Barnes, who are unremitting in their attentions. Messrs. Hutchinson, Williams and the other resident directors of the road are also prompt to supply any want of the sufferers. On Christmas day a quantity of luscious grapes and other fruits were sent to the hotel, and partaken of with great satisfaction.

Mr. David Quackenbush, of Lottaville, Penn., formerly of Cicero, Onondaga County, was one of the killed. He left his home on the 17th inst. for Vera Cruz, to meet his wife, who has been visiting there. His body is supposed to have been among those unrecognized who were buried at Buffalo on Sunday, the 22d inst.

Mr. Benjamin Aiken, of Hydetown, Penn., was also one of the victims of the disaster. There is no further information concerning him, but it is no longer doubted that he was one of the unfortunate persons burned in the rear car.

It is feared that Rev. Edward Burnham, of Newburyport, Mass., was a victim of the Angola slaughter. He had been holding revival meetings in Mansfield, Ohio, for some time, but left for the East on Tuesday, the 17th, expecting to remain in Cleveland a short time, and then go to Rochester. On Thursday morning last a letter was received in Mansfield from his relations at Newburyport, saying that he had not been heard from since he left that place. He is known to have been in Cleveland Tuesday evening, the 17th, and it is thought probable that he took the ill-fated train on Wednesday for Rochester.

Three additional bodies were recognized on Friday—those of Patrick and Bridget O'Donnell and their child, of Cleveland, Ohio, previously supposed to be the Freemans. Of them the Cleveland *Herald* says: "It has been ascertained that Mr. Patrick O'Donnell, his wife and child, were killed in the late railroad disaster at Angola. They were from this city, Mr. O'Donnell for the past two years having been in the employ of Capt. J. D. Bothwell, at the Lake Superior Iron Docks, and left on the ill-fated train on a visit to friends in the East. He is spoken of in the highest term by Mr. Bothwell as a man of great sobriety and industry. The remains were recognized by a photograph found in the ruins."

The relatives of R. F. Gibbs, of Galveston, Texas, were in Buffalo on Monday, and have recognized his charred body among those in the vaults of St. Paul's Church, and will convey it to his former home. Mr. Gibbs' trunk was also claimed and taken care of by his friends. The remains of Miss Emma Leonard, of Bryan, Ohio, are among those which cannot be recognized, and her father has claimed her trunk. The friends of A. L. Van Buren, of Albany, who is also among these missing, took deceased's baggage, but have thus far been unable to identify his remains. The father of Charles Lobdell, formerly associate editor of the La Crosse *Democrat*, was in the city on Tuesday, in company with M. M. Pomeroy, of the *Democrat*, in search of his son's body, but found it impossible to recognize it among the bodies in the vault. The *Democrat* of Tuesday comes to us with turned rules in token of respect for its deceased editor.

There is a large trunk at the baggage-room of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, marked "Marks, Chambers-street, New-York City." A number of smaller articles, keys, &c., have been found among the ruins of the burned car at Angola, which have been put in a show-case, and may be seen by the friends of missing persons at the baggage-room of the Lake Shore road at the Exchange-street depot. Articles of passengers who were on the burned car are carefully looked after, and a man is kept at Angola to recover anything that may be found in the wreck or with the citizens.

The following are among the articles already found and on view at the baggage-room:

A bunch of eight keys—one of which, supposed to be a money-drawer key, is marked "119;" a bunch of keys—six in number—one of which is marked "799;" a third bunch—four in number—one marked "300," and with the name of Y. Yall or Gall, maker; the remnants of six gold watches. One is a Swiss watch; one a Tremont, Mass.; one a patent lever, made by M. J. Tobias, of Liverpool, England; one marked "Joseph Abell to A. T. Norton;" and one is a small silver one, evidently that of a lady, with chased-edge case; a small gold chain, found on one of the charred bodies; an old-fashioned tobacco-box, "Anchor of Hope;" an lady's pin, with three leaves; a pair of iron skates, with a screw fastener attached to the heel; a small trowel and a small lath-hatchet; a wedding ring marked "G. D. K. to A. F. G.," the property of Mrs. Kent, who perished with her husband; the iron-work of two revolvers; one gold doubloon; prices of knives and forks; a small piece of a gold fob-chain. These articles will be shown by L. Jerome, baggage-room Lake Shore depot.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Coroner.

The following is the conclusion of the testimony of J. M. Newton, who was on the stand at the close of the report given in Saturday morning's Times:

I received this dispatch about 2:10 o'clock P. M. that day; the language of the order was, as near as I can recollect, "Conductor and engineer of Freight No. 6 run ahead of New-York Express to Buffalo;" train No. 6 was at Angola when this dispatch arrived; the train was on a side track at the time; the train had not been at Angola more than fifteen minutes when it received the dispatch; in passing to the main track, the engine and train passed over the frog and wing rail east of Angola; there was one car added to train No. 6 at Angola; I believe it was a Buffalo and Erie car, No. 129; cannot say whether any of the cars attached to train No. 6 belonged to any other road; cannot say how many cars were on this train; no other cars passed Angola while train No. 6 was waiting there; there was no regular train, and my impression is there was no extra train passed that day between the freight train and New-York express train; I had examined the road that day, about five minutes prior to the passage of the New-York Express train; it is my habit to go out prior to the passage of any train that does not stop at Angola, to see that the track is clear; if I do not go myself I make it the business of my man to do so; I have a man who attends to closing the switch after the passage of the train, and looks after the track; his name is James Maher; Maher told me he closed the switch after the freight train passed; could see that the switches were all right; they were when the New-York Express went by; I heard the Day Express passing west; reported at ten minutes past three, and I immediately afterward reported the New-York Express; was in my office when the train passed; saw it pass; am in the habit of seeing the trains pass; the train was running, I think, at a rate of speed not exceeding twenty-eight miles an hour; the train appeared to me to be running at quite a moderate speed; did not see it till it got in front of my office; heard it whistle twice; the whistles were sounded so as not to give the brakeman to understand that he should let off brakes; there is a post between the frog and the bridge, on which is painted the word "slow;" it is to regulate the motion of trains going east; I have no knowledge as to what was the cause of the accident.

John Desmond, testified: I live at Buffalo; am Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have charge of the telegraph and running departments of the road. On the morning of the 18th of December I was informed by the operator at Erie that the New-York express train was two hours and fifteen minutes behind time on the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, caused by a freight train on the road running off the track; I thereupon gave orders to the conductor of the New-York express to give his passengers dinner at Erie, which made the train two hours and twenty-two minutes late, leaving Erie; I ran my freight trains going west up to the time that the New-York express would be due at stations, according to the schedule time; this was done in order to bring the freight and passenger trains into Erie on their table time; gave no orders to the conductor or engineer of the New-York express to run any faster than the schedule time; did not consider it necessary, as the train would get no connection before the six o'clock train on the New-York Central Railroad; the conductor and engineer of the train were aware of this fact, and were running accordingly; when the train reached Westfield, at 1:46 P. M., I gave them an order there to run to Dunkirk to meet and pass the day express going west, and due at Dunkirk at 2:10 P. M.; the New-York express reached Dunkirk at 2:15 P. M.; at Silver Creek I gave the conductor or engineer of the New-York express an order that freight train No. 6 was running ahead of them from Angola to Buffalo; the freight train left at 1:40 on time; that was all the orders I gave the train that day; the conductor and engineer had no orders to pass a freight train at Lake View; the New-York express left Erie with four baggage cars, one second-class and three first-class coaches; I think that one of the baggage cars was cut off at Dunkirk; the second-class and one first-class coach belonged to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, one coach to the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, and one to the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; the hind car belonged to the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and was numbered 21; the Cleveland and Erie coach was also numbered 21; *neither of the wrecked cars belonged to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad*; we have no knowledge of the composition of trains west of Erie; I am not positive that the Cleveland and Erie Railroad coach is a compromise one; the gauge of the Cleveland and Toledo is *three-fourths of an inch narrower than the Buffalo and Erie* and the Cleveland and Erie; the gauge of the two latter roads is four feet ten inches; a compromise car is one which *will run on a road whose gauge is from one to one and a half inches narrower than the gauge upon which the car belongs*; the width of the tread of a compromise wheel is four and three-quarter inches; from eight A. M. to the time the New-York Express passed Angola, there were seven trains; I was under the impression that the Cleveland and Toledo coach had compromise wheels, and did not hear anything to the contrary; there is no agreement to the effect that the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad shall send only compromise cars over the road; there is an agreement that our cars shall go in trains to Toledo, and the Cleveland and Toledo cars to Buffalo; I have no knowledge of the style of the cars which are to run over the road; do not know of the gauge and construction of the cars used on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; do not know whether any alterations were required to be made or not in the cars previous to the arrangement to send cars to Toledo; freight cars have been running to Toledo and *vice versa* for a number of years; passenger and baggage cars have only run through since May or April last, the Cleveland and Toledo freight cars have not all broad tread wheels; they frequently send over our road narrow tread wheels; we have had freight trains run off the track on account of the narrow tread of some of the wheels; on the 25th a freight train was thrown from the track on account of the narrow tread of the wheels of a Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad freight car; the gauge of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad is 4 feet 8½ inches; we keep a record of accidents to trains; we have seldom had cars run off the track on account of the tread of wheels being narrow; when freight train No. 6 reached Dunkirk I gave them orders to run ahead of the New-York express until they reached Angola, and when they arrived at Angola I gave them orders to proceed to Buffalo ahead of the New-York express; along the line of the road there are whistling, ringing and danger posts; the first is marked "W," the second "R," and the third "Slow;" cannot say that there is a "slow" post at Angola; the posts are to convey instructions to the engineers of trains; general instructions require the engineers to follow the instructions on the posts; special instructions are written or telegraphed from time to time to engineers; we rely upon the judgment of engineers in regard to the rate of speed at which they shall run when approaching marked posts; the bridge at Angola has been considered a safe one; general instructions to engineers require that in approaching structures of any kind the rate of speed of an express train should be twenty miles an hour; the brakes used upon the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad are the same as are used on our road; it is the ordinary chain brake; we do not use the Creamer brake on our road; the distance within which the New-York express train should have been stopped ought not to exceed an eighth of a mile, if it was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, with the brakes used, but the stoppage in the above distance would depend much on the dryness or moisture on the track. There were two brakemen on the New-York express on the 18th; could not tell what kind of coupling was used on the cars.

J. H. Roach testified: Live at Erie, Penn.; am car repairer and inspector on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, at Erie; was on duty on the 18th of December; I examined the New-York express wheels on the 18th, before they left Erie; I reported the train in good order and ready to go; examined the wheels on the south side of the train; found no defect in any of the wheels; did not discover on any of the wheels that a little piece had been chipped out of the tread; had a piece been chipped out of any of the treads I think I should have noticed it; a wheel will sound clear when there is a piece broken out of the tread; in the Winter we particularly examine the treads of wheels, we commenced at the rear of the train; if the brakes are on we let them off; we then look to see if there is a loose wheel or any crack in any of them, and at the same time strike it with a hammer; we then look to see if the hanger of the sway beam and the centre pin is in; we look to see if the bumpers and connections are all right; we then go on the side of the car, fill the oil boxes, strike the other wheels, and pass under the car to the opposite side of the train; there is no obstruction to the view of the tread of the wheels when we are under the car; when a car is not considered safe it is thrown out of the train; I examined the rear car of the train on the 18th; I am positive I gave the car a thorough examination, and pronounced the car sound; had there been a piece out of the tread of a half an inch in width I would not have thrown out the car; I would have considered the car safe and let it go on; am satisfied there was no piece broken out of the tread of the wheels when the car was at Erie; would not consider a wheel safe if two inches and a-half of the tread was broken out; I examined the wheels of each car on one side; to the best of my belief there was no car added to the train at Erie; could not swear positively that a piece four inches in length and an inch deep was not broken out of one of the eight wheels on the rear car when I examined it, but do not think there was; the Cleveland and Toledo and the Buffalo and Erie run both iron and wooden trucks; the Cleveland and Erie use wooden trucks; there is an inch difference in the tread of the Compromise wheels and others; had the tread been broken out an inch deep I would have thrown the car out; have not seen the trucks since they were taken from the wreck.

C. F. Botts testified: Live in Erie; am a car inspector for the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have been fifteen years in the business; examined the wheels of the New-York Express on the north side on the 18th of December; did not find any wheel in the train broken or imperfect; if I find a wheel with an eighth of an inch broken out I have it thrown out; the whole train appeared to be sound; have not seen the broken wheels since I came here.

Lyman Burchard testified: Live at Dunkirk; am an inspector of cars for the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have been so employed for fifteen years; examined the wheels of the train on the 18th on the south side, and pursued the same course in the examination as testified to by Mr. Roach; am positive that there was no tread of wheel which had a piece an inch in depth broken out; I sometimes discover breaks on the outer rim of the treads of passenger cars; can always distinguish the difference between a new and an old break; there was no car added to the train at Dunkirk; I think it impossible for a piece four inches long by an inch in depth to have been broken out of the car and escaped my notice.

James Dougherty testified—Live at Dunkirk; am car inspector for the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have been so employed between five and six years; examined the wheels of the New-York Express on the north side on the 18th; I made a thorough examination of all the wheels on the north side of the train; did not find any wheel broken or imperfect; am sure there was no wheel on the north side with a piece broken out four inches long and an inch deep; do not think such a break would have escaped my notice; have not seen the wheels since.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The inquest was resumed at 10 o'clock Friday morning, when *Alanson Wilcox* was called and testified as follows: Live near Angola; was at Mr. Southwick's house when the accident happened; the train had nearly crossed the creek bridge when I first saw it; I had my hand on the latch, and was just about to open the door when heard the whistle to put down brakes; I opened the door and saw the rear car plunging off the bridge; I next saw the hind truck of the second car off the track, and then saw it pitch off the bank on the opposite side from where the rear car went off; it dragged about three rods, I think, before the coupling broke, and then fell on its side; the car struck the fence and the topmost part of the roof flew off; some two or three persons were thrown away from it; did not notice the trucks of the cars as it went over; when I first saw the second car the wheels were clear from the track; the gap between the second car and the rear one when I saw them go off the bank was about thirty feet; the second car ran about four rods before it broke from the train; I think the second car had swung to a right angle with the track when it went off; when the second car struck the fence the raised deck from the roof broke away from it; the car lay nearly on its side; I saw some persons thrown from the opening in the roof when the car struck the fence; I saw the car lodged on the bank; I was twenty feet away when the passengers were thrown out; I assisted in removing passengers from the second car; the rear end of the train stopped about thirty-five rods from where the second car broke its connection; never knew of an accident occurring before at this point; think the rate of speed the train was running at was thirty miles an hour; when I heard the engine whistle it was close to the bridge crossing the highway.

Cyrus Wilcox testified: Live an Angola; saw the train pass from the glass door of my store, which stands six rods from the track; in a few moments I heard the whistle; when I got within three rods of the bridge I saw a smoke coming up over it from the car; I saw the second car at the same time; passed on to the bridge, and just as I did so the flames burst out of the rear end of the car; think the rear end of the car swung off the bridge; as the rear trucks got over the east abutment the coupling must have broken, and the rear end struck very heavily, fetching the forward end down with a crash; the car must have broken in two, and half the rear end crushed together; the car must have struck nearly upon the side top rail and twisted the car more on its deck more than on the fore part, throwing the seats and entangling them together, which threw the passengers in a heap, with their heads downward, and entangling them in the wreck; the space between the bottom of the car and the top, as it lay, was not over three feet; do not think there was a space large enough for a man to have crawled in, in the rear end of the car, to assist the passengers; I slid down the bank to the rear end of the car, and landed on the ice; when I crawled up the side of the car I found a small opening, about a foot and a half wide, where I could view the condition of the passengers and seats; heard those inside calling for help and succor; I heard the draft going through the car, and the fire and smoke ascending as it would through a stove-pipe; the flames had reached most of the passengers whom I saw; near the centre of the car the passengers lay two or three deep, on top of and across one another; I can safely say I saw fifteen persons in the car when it was burning; I know that I helped to take out four, and I think more; I took out Miss Thompson; the others I assisted from the wreck I do not know; I think there were ten or twelve taken out; I think all were got out that it was possible to get out; it was not over two or three minutes when I reached the track after I heard the whistle; heard a second whistle when I was going from the store to the train; was not more than four minutes in going from the point where I struck the track to the bridge; can see the length of six or eight coaches from my shop window; I have no means of judging as to the speed of the train; have seen other trains pass just as fast and some slower; do not think the train was going less than twenty-eight miles an hour; do not think the train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour; about dusk, with two others, I helped to throw water on the burning car where the bodies were lying; did not assist in removing the charred bodies.

John R. Newton testified—Live near Angola; am a farmer, was with Mr. Snow within twenty rods of the switch; when she passed the whistle post the engine whistled; I did not think the engine was working steam when she passed me; the train was not going at any unusual rate of speed when it passed me; have seen trains pass since the bridge was built; had the train passed unusually fast I think I should have noticed it; was at Angola at the time freight train No. 6 arrived and departed; I saw the condition of the wing and guard rail after the accident; it had not been changed when I passed; the angle of the wing rail was twisted over, and the rail raised a little from the ties; did not notice particularly the wheels of the trucks; did not notice any fragments of a wheel near the frog; I think if there had been any pieces of broken wheel I would have been apt to notice them; I noticed the place where the cars ran off on my way to the wreck.

At the conclusion of Mr. Newton's evidence—12:30 o'clock—Coroner Richards adjourned the inquest until 2 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrivals in the City.—Henry S. Sandford, United States Minister at Brussels, and Hon. W. B Allison, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. W. L. Avery, of Connecticut; Hon. John Henderson, of Baltimore; Hon. J. O. Woodruff, of Illinois; Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Gen. G. S. Fisher, of Buffalo; Hon. S. A. Carr, of Kansas; C. D. Tyng, Esq., of Havana, and Gen. G. J. Mountjoy, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. M. Douglas, of Middletown, is at the Coleman House. Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. B. Alley, of Boston, and Hon. E. D. Colt, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. George Church, of Chicago, and Hon. Y. M. Park, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

The Death in a Cell.—Coroner Wildey continued an inquest yesterday over the body of Wm. Burdett, who died in a cell of the Spring-street Station-house a few nights since, as was supposed, from the effects of intoxication. Dr. Beach testified that on a *post-mortem* examination he had discovered a fracture of the skull, though he could not determine whether it resulted from a fall or a blow. Mrs. Burdett testified that when her husband left home he was intoxicated, and the officer who arrested him found deceased in the same condition. The investigation was adjourned until Monday to allow the Police to ascertain how and where the deceased had spent the interval.

Delta Psi Fraternity.—The annual Grand Chapter of this flourishing College Society took place in this City on the 26th and 27th, and revealed in the reports from the various Northern Chapters and the revival and successful operation of several of the Southern Chapters, a very gratifying condition of prosperity. The Southern delegates expressed much hearty pleasure at the cordiality with which they were greeted, and gave assurance of a renewed interest in the Order among colleges of the South. Such interchanges of good fellowship and reciprocal kindness between young men of both sections, cannot fail to prove themselves most efficient reconstruction agencies.

The Proposed Issue of Excise Licenses by the Mayor.—In the event of the ordinance empowering the Mayor to issue tavern and excise licenses being adopted by both branches of the Common Council, it is understood to be the intention of the Mayor to issue such licenses to two persons only, in order that the question of the power of the City to grant such licenses may be determined by the Courts. The Corporation Counsel having expressed the opinion that the City has never forfeited its power to issue licenses for the sale of liquors, the Mayor has decided upon this course in order that the question may be determined as speedily as possible, and without unnecessary litigation.

The Bristol Line.—It is announced that on the 1st prox. the splendid passenger boats running between New-York and Bristol will be withdrawn for renovation and improvement. The transportation of passengers will be suspended for a short time, but the freight business will be continued by two Providence propellers. It is to be hoped that the two fine steamers—the *Bristol* and *Providence*—about to be withdrawn, will be turned out of hands speedily, as at this season of the year, especially, the best boats are not too good for their work.

Children's Church.—A prominent feature at the Upper Church of the Ascension is the children's service every Sunday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The service and the music are carried on by the children, and a sermon is preached either by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, or by Rev. Dr. Dyer, or Rev. Wm. Percy Browne, assistant ministers. This, as a permanent arrangement, is a novel feature, and is found to be exceedingly interesting and useful.

A Rector for Grace Church.—Grace Church, for some time without a Rector, has, we learn, found one at last in the person of Rev. H. C. Potter, formerly pastor of St. John's Church, Troy. The rectorship, it is stated, was tendered with its salary of $10,000, and accepted by the reverend gentlemen.

License Bureau.—Marshal Tappan last week issued 341 licenses, as follows: Pawnbrokers, 110; coaches, 10; expresses, 6; venders, 20; public carts, 28; drivers, 70; stages, 90; miscellaneous, 7. The total amount received, including $12 for fines, was $3,018 75.

Items.—Patrick Crosby fell down stairs at his boarding-house, in Forty-second-street, and fractured his skull.... A barrel of whisky exploded in the rectifying distillery No. 520 West Thirty-seventh-street, causing a damage of $500. Revenue Inspector H. C. Marston seized the place after the occurrence. ....Daniel Somers, of No. 108 West Twenty-fifth-street, was severely injured by ice and snow thrown from the roof of the Merchants' Exchange Hotel in Chambers-street....Dr. W. A. Wetherbee attempted to get off a Bleecker-street car yesterday, and broke his ancle.

The Approaching Execution of Welsh.—Since Thomas Welsh—condemned to be hung at Newark on the 3d of January next, for the murder of Patrick Tomey—has learned that Gov. Ward declines to grant a reprieve, and that there is no longer any hope for him, he has become very despondent, and is preparing himself for his fate. He has been waited upon by the Sisters of Charity, who administered to him spiritual consolation, and is gradually becoming resigned to his condition, resting his hope in the Catholic faith.

All the Family Sewing.
Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Kept in order one year. Call and see the different styles at the depot, No. 569 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Fine Silver-plated Ware
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The finest-selected assortment in the City,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. CURRAN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
NO. 18 JOHN-ST.,
Near Broadway.

A Most Suitable New-Year's Present for a smoker is undoubtedly a genuine meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, which Messrs. Pollak & Son sell at manufacturers' prices, at their stores No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 27 John, near Nassau. Also, repairing done. Boiling $1.

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses of Immense Power and New Designs. Microscopes. Thermometers and Claude Lorraine Glasses, suitable for presents. SEMMONS, Oculist Optician, Nos. 669½ and 1,103 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-Year's Cards. Send your orders at once to prevent disappointment.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk...

Elegant Holiday Goods.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over all other American exhibitors*, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Gilt Cut Glass Cologne Bottles in Carved Cases.
One of the most charming presents for the Holidays. One pair of bottles to the case, filled with very choice and delicate odors.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Coffee Urns—Wine Stands,
Wine Coolers, Tea and Coffee Sets, fine Cutlery, and other very desirable goods for *furnishing and decorating New Year's Tables*, at retail to Jan. 1.
HIRAM YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Glove Boxes.
A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Gifts for the Holidays.
The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
During the Holidays only,
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes,
Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. I. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane. (up stairs,) New-York.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents,
Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bronze Indispensables,
Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

People that make New-Year's calls find a cup of good coffee very exhilarating. Ladies who wish to please their callers in this respect should use "B. T. BABBITT'S Lion Coffee," warranted perfectly pure. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Desirable Presents.—Spectacles and Eye-glasses, Lorgnets, &c., with the celebrated BRAZILIAN PEBBLES, manufactured by SEMMONS, Oculist Optician, Nos. 669½ and 1,103 Broadway.

A Great Offer for the Holidays.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at very low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

Smith—Davis.—In New-York City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Mr. Charles Howden Smith to Miss Adelaide Davis, daughter of John Davis M. D., all of New-York City.

DIED.

Bogart.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, in the 52d year of her age, Julia Augusta, wife of Anderson Bogart, and daughter of the late Philip and Rachel Correll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 78 Lexington-av., on Monday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Bachia.—On Friday, Dec. 27, after a short illness, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard A. and Mary E. Bachia, aged 16 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Callicot.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, Fitzina H., wife of Theophilus C. Callicot, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the southeast corner of Henry and President sts., Brooklyn.

Cohen.—The brethren of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to assemble at their Lodge-room, corner of 4th and Greene sts., at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, to attend the funeral of our late brother, A. S. Cohen.

B. T. BURNHAM, M.
B. T. Rogers,
Secretary.

Conklin.—On Friday, Dec. 27, of congestion of the brain, Ella Frances, only daughter of James R. and Abbie G. Conklin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 520 5th-st., this day, (Sunday,) Dec. 29.

De Bevois.—On Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. Maria C. De Bevois, widow of the late Charles J. De Bevois, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, John C., Cornelius S. and Michael C. De Bevois, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Fresh Pond, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

Howard.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 28, of consumption, Charles N. Howard, only son of Nathan, Jr., and Frances T. Howard, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, James W. Hartell, No. 65 7th-st.

McGuire.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mrs. Maria McGuire, aged 34 years.

Troy papers please copy.

Miller.—On Friday morning, Dec. 27, after a protracted illness, Dr. Jedediah Miller.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 313 2d-av., on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Smith.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 28, Bartlett Smith, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Andrew J. Smith, are requested to attend his funeral on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 308 West 20th-st. Services at the Church of Francis Xavier, 16th-st., at 10 o'clock.

Youngs.—On Friday, Dec. 27, Jane W., wife of William Youngs.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR!
JOAN McAULIFFE
offers
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY
of that ripe age and flavor for which his house is so celebrated.
10,000 BOTTLES READY FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
He has lately received from the London Docks Hennessy & Co. brandy, bottled in France; Landeman's port wine, bottled in Oporto; Amontillado sherry (with a bouquet,) &c. &c. &c. Every article in the trade of real genuine quality. Nos. 41 and 43 Nassau-st., No. 13 Fulton-st., No. 351 Broome-st., No. 62 avenue C., No. 121 avenue D, and No. 357 Canal-st., corner Wooster.

DEAN'S CAKES FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.
No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the Peacocks are.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 686 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE POSTMASTER-General has given authority to the Postmaster of this City to sell Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, at a moderate discount, to a limited number of responsible business men, (Druggists, Stationers, &c.,) located in different parts of the City, who will agree to comply with certain conditions.
Application must be made between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the General Post-office, to
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Press, 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, JEWEL BOXES, VIENNA AND PARIS FANCY ARTICLES, VASES, STATUARY IN BRONZE, PARIAN AND ALABASTER, ROGERS' GROUPS, STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE OF GORHAM'S AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SERVICES, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also, just received, an assortment of Iced Bohemian Glass Dessert Services, in white, rose and green, of exquisite pattern and manufacture.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
Gold Pens, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Pearl and Rubber, pens and pencils. The largest and best assortment in the City at prices that defy competition. All goods warranted.
S. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD.
Our immense Catalogue, No. 17, just published, free.
13,462 Magnificent English, just received, at our price.
53,462 Illustrated Children's Books, at your price.
67,432 Books suitable for the Holidays, at any price.
21,342 Family and Small Bibles, Prayer-books, Photograph albums, Toy Books, Annuals. Make an offer.
No. 113 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann.

BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
At BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th-av., also No. 239 Bowery, (small store.) A very large assortment selling at less than usual prices. Albums, Indian bead work, fans, toilet goods, fine pocket-books, games, &c. All of the magazines. Also, a very large stock of diaries, from 12 cents to $3.

GIFTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.
Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books and Religious Works in all styles of rich and fancy bindings. The finest variety of Catholic Prayer Books in gorgeous velvet, ivory and morocco, at the lowest prices; rosaries, statues, medallions, and a large variety of fancy articles on hand.
JAMES B. KIRKER,
Late Edward Dunigan & Bro. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath-school of the South Dutch Church, will be celebrated in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D. Several new and interesting pieces of music will be sung by the school. No collection taken. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE THIRD of a series of meetings under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in the upper Church of the Ascension, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rev. B. B. LEACOCK. The public are invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening, *The Power of Pardon*. All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold their closing services at the hall corner of Broadway and 29th-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach. On SUNDAY, Jan. 5, the congregation will worship at their new church on 21st-st., near 6th-av.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Watch-night services on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 9 o'clock. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The annual watch night service will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing of select pieces by the children.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 6th-av. and 7th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 29, preaching by Rev. G. C. ESTRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special sermon for evening. Subject—*The Echo of Departing Footsteps—In Memoriam, 1867*. Seats free. All welcome!

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, will preach on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., on *The Relation of Temperance to the Revival of Religion*, and at 7½ P. M. on Representative men. Subject: *The Aimless Young Man*.

THE SECOND SERMON OF THE course before the Colored Y. M. Christian Association, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, at Zion Church, corner of West 10th-st. and Bleecker, by the pastor, Rev. W. H. DECKER. Subject—*Advice to Young Men*. The public are cordially invited to attend.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, formerly Nettie Colburn, a trance medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Christmas Eve and the Individuality and Comprehensibility of God*. Conference at 3 P. M. Dr. FLEMING heals in the evening. Public invited.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Various Theories Concerning Christ's Second Coming, from the Apostolic Age to the Present Time*. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, D. D., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29d inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M and 3 P. M., the latter service being for the deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. GEORGE HARDEN CROWE will preach in the Chapel, 18th-st., near 8th-av., at 7½ P. M.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scriptures, which are exceedingly interesting to Israelites, are given every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Several Israelites, recently returned from Jerusalem, will make some statements this evening. Seats free.

FREE EVANGELICAL CHAPEL, 110-ST., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening, by the Pastor, Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN. Seats free. Dedication services TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (Sunday, Dec. 29,) at 3 o'clock.

SEVERAL IMMERSIONS AT "CHRISTIAN CHURCH," (28th-st., near Broadway,) LORD'S DAY EVENING, Dec. 29.—Evening services at 7½ o'clock; morning services at 10½. Preaching morning and evening by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor.

REV. EDWARD C. TOWNE, OF MEDford, Mass., will speak before the Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: A. M.—*Inspiration*. P. M.—*Immortality*. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Mordecai in the Gate*. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

A CHRISTMAS OFFERING.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*False Prophets, and What they Teach*.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. B. SMITH; at 7 P. M. by C. H. APPLEGATE. Prayer-meeting after preaching service in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE PRAYING BAND, UNDER THE leadership of Mr. SAMUEL HALSTEAD, will conduct the services at the Seventh-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY. The services will be held at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Come and worship with us.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION, OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av.—SUNDAY services, Dec. 29: Preaching in German at 3½ P. M., by Rev. M. A. ERDMAN; in English at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. CANFIELD will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath-school of the Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, in the church, between 8th and 9th avs. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. C. C. EVERETT, of Bangor, Me. will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 29. Service in the morning at 10½; evening at 7½.

"HOW AND WHY I BECAME A CATHOLIC."—The Paulist Father, Rev. ALFRED YOUNG, will lecture at Cooper Institute, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. DR. FORBES WILL PREACH in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½. Full choral service.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAS. E. HOMANS, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL ADdress young men and their friends on Temperance, SUNDAY NIGHT, in Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, of the American Bible Society, and at 3 and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., on *The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord*.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, MORNING and EVENING. Sermon appropriate to the season.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's church at 3¼ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28, 1867.

$31,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 ... 105
3,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62 ... 108½
20,000 do ... 108⅛
?,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65 ... 105¾
1,000 do ... 105⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue ... 108¼
4,500 do ... 108⅜
20,000 do ... 108⅜
15,000 do ... b3 108⅜
?,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C. ... 101¼
500 do ... Small 104
64,000 do ... 101⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64 new iss. ... 108⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. ... 105⅛
900 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67 New issue ... 104⅝
3,800 Tr. Notes, 7-30s, 3d series ... 104¾
?,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. ... 63⅞
?,000 do ... 64
23,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 63
30,000 do ... 62⅜
2,000 do ... 62⅝
2,000 do ... 62¾
20,000 do ... 62¼
5,000 do ... 2d call 62½
8,000 do ... 62½
34,000 do ... 63
30,000 do ... s30 62⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s ... x-c 50⅞
?,000 do ... 2d call 51
5,000 N.C. St. 6s, new ... 50⅞
5,000 N. Y. State Bounty Loan R. ... 105¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 100
10,000 do ... 99⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue ... 90
1,000 do ... 89
3,000 Erie 4th M. ... 90¾
1,000 do ... 91
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. ... 76
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. ... 88
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. ... 96
2,000 C.&R. I.&P.R. 7s ... 98½
1,000 N.Y.& N.H.B. 6s ... 96
71 Manhattan Bank ... 138
20 Ocean Bank ... 104
100 Canton Co. ... b30 50½
100 do ... b10 50½
400 do ... 50⅜
100 do ... b10 50⅝
100 do ... 2d call 50½
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. ... 148
20 do ... 147¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr. ... 31½
100 do ... 2d call 31¼
300 West. U. Tel. ... 37⅞
400 do ... 37½
50 do ... 37⅜
600 do ... b15 37⅝
300 do ... 2d call 36⅞
100 do ... 36⅝
200 do ... 36⅞
600 do ... 36⅝
100 Mariposa Prf. ... 13⅛

200 Quick. Min. Co. ... 21⅝
50 do ... 22
100 Pacific Mail ... 110¾
100 do ... 110⅝
500 do ... s60 110
450 do ... 110⅜
50 do ... 110⅝
100 do ... 2d call 110¾
100 do ... b30 111
100 do ... 111
100 Atlantic Mail ... 119⅜
50 do ... 119
100 Wells Fargo Ex. ... 49¾
200 Adams Express ... 77⅛
10 do ... 77⅜
170 do ... 77⅜
100 do ... 77½
100 do ... 2d call 77¼
100 do ... 77⅜
205 Mer. U. Ex. ... 39
100 do ... 39⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. ... 117⅜
300 do ... 117½
300 do ... s60 117⅛
100 do ... b10 117⅝
500 do ... 2d call 117¼
100 do ... 117⅛
700 Erie R. ... 72½
600 do ... 72⅜
300 Reading R. ... 96⅜
200 do ... 96⅞
50 N. Y. & N. H. R. ... 120
200 Harlem R. R. Pf. ... 112
33 Mich. Cen. R. ... 107½
50 M. So. & N. I. R. ... 85⅞
600 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 87¼
5 Chi. & N. W. R. ... 56
5 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 70
500 do ... 70⅛
1000 do ... 70⅜
300 do ... b30 70¼
2200 do ... 70½
100 do ... b15 70⅝
200 do ... b10 70⅝
200 do ... b3 70⅜
400 Clev. & Tol. ... 98⅞
200 do ... b30 98¾
150 Chic. & R. I. ... 99⅞
45 do ... 99⅜
200 do ... s30 99
100 do ... s30 98⅝
200 do ... b30 99¼
200 do ... 99⅜
300 do ... s30 99¾
100 do ... b30 99⅝
300 do ... 99
50 do ... 99
20 Chic. B. & Q. R. ... 137
1000 Mil. & St. Paul ... 46⅞
600 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 63⅛
200 do ... b10 63⅜
20 New-Jersey Cen. R. ... 116
500 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 100
100 do ... 100⅛
100 Ohio & Miss R. ... 28⅜
250 do ... 28⅝
1500 do ... 28⅝
50 H. & St. J. R. ... 50
5 H. & St. J. Pf. ... 63
76 Del., L. & W. R. ... 112
100 Am. Coal ... 49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 63
18,000 do ... 63⅛
6,000 do ... 63⅝
14,000 do ... 63⅜
15,000 N. C. S. 6s, new ... 50⅞
3,000 Missouri St. 6s ... 99⅝
7,000 Mich. S. S. F. B. ... 96
3,000 West. U. T. 7s Bs. ... 80
150 West. Union T. ... 36⅞
200 Quicksilver ... 21⅝
100 Mar. Pref. ... 13⅝
14 Pacific Mail ... 110¼
100 do ... 110
100 do ... 110⅜
100 do ... 110⅛

100 Atlantic Mail ... 119
200 do ... 118⅝
6 Adams Ex. Co. ... 78
20 Amer. Ex. ... 75⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R. ... 131⅝
100 do ... s60 131⅜
200 N. Y. Cent. ... 117⅛
7 Ill. Cen. ... 132
200 Clev. & Pitts. ... 87
300 Chic. & N. W. Pr. ... 70⅞
200 Clev. & Tol. ... 98
200 Chic. & R. I. R. ... s30 98⅞
700 do ... 98⅝
300 M. & St. P. Pf. ... 64
500 Ohio & M. R. ... 28⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Cumberland Coal ... 31⅛
20 Amer. Ex. ... 75⅞
20 do ... 76
100 Adams Ex. Co. ... 77⅛
200 do ... 77⅛
200 do ... c 77⅜
600 Pac. Mail ... 110⅝
300 do ... 110⅜
300 do ... b30 110⅝
200 West U. Tel. ... 37⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co. ... 77⅜
100 Atlantic Mail ... 119⅛
300 Erie R. ... 72⅛
200 do ... b15 72⅛
100 do ... 72⅝
200 do ... 72⅜
1000 Reading R. ... b10 96⅞

800 Mil. & St. Paul ... 47⅛
300 do ... 47⅛
100 do ... b3 47⅜
200 do ... 47⅜
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 64⅛
100 P., F. W. & Chi. ... 100⅜
100 Ohio & Miss R. ... 28⅜
300 Mch. S. & N. I. R. ... 85⅞
200 Cleve. & Pitts. ... 87⅛
100 do ... c 87
500 do ... 87
600 Chic., R. I. & P. ... 99⅞
200 do ... 99⅜
300 do ... s30 99⅜
200 do ... 99⅝
800 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 70⅝
300 do ... 70⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Canton Co. ... 50⅜
300 do ... b30 51
300 do ... 50⅜
300 do ... b30 50⅞
200 do ... 50⅜
200 do ... 50⅝
300 do ... b30 50⅜
300 do ... b10 50⅜
300 Mer. U. Ex. ... 38
200 do ... 37⅞
400 Quicksilver ... 21
400 At. Mail ... 119⅜
600 W. U. Tel. ... 36⅞
200 do ... 36⅞
200 do ... 36⅝
400 do ... b3 36⅞
100 Pacific Mail ... 110⅝
100 do ... b5 110⅜
400 do ... 110⅝
2800 Erie R. ... 72⅛
300 do ... b3 72⅜
300 do ... b5 72⅝
500 do ... 72⅜

200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 117⅛
200 Hud. R. R. ... 131⅜
100 do ... 131⅝
500 Reading R. ... s15 96
200 do ... 96⅛
200 do ... c 96
100 Mil. & St. P. ... 46⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 63⅝
100 O. & Miss. R. ... b10 28⅛
200 Mich. S. & N. I. ... b10 85⅞
300 do ... b3 85⅞
200 do ... 85⅝
800 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 87
200 do ... s10 87
400 do ... 87
100 Clev. & Tol. ex div. ... 98
400 C., R. I. & P. ... 98⅝
400 do ... 98⅞
200 Chic. & N. W. ... 57⅛
200 C. & N. W. R. Pf. ... 70⅜
800 do ... 70⅜
100 do ... 70⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co. ... 50⅜
500 do ... b30 50⅜
1200 do ... 50
200 Cum. Coal ... 31
100 Mer. U. Ex. ... b10 39
100 Pacific Mail ... 110⅜
400 do ... s30 110⅜
200 West. U. Tel. ... 36⅞
300 do ... b30 37
300 Atlantic Mail ... 118
600 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 117⅜
300 do ... 117⅛
1800 do ... 117⅜

200 Erie R. ... 72⅜
300 Harlem R. Pf. ... 115
200 Reading R. ... 96⅝
200 do ... s10 96
200 Mil. & St. P. 1 ... b3 47⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. ... 85⅝
100 P. F. W. & C. ex-d. b3 ... 97⅝
100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 87⅛
100 Chic. R. I. & P. ... 98⅝
300 Chic. & N. W. R. ... 57⅛
500 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ... b3 70⅝
100 U. S. Ex. Co. ... 78⅝

SATURDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

Most of the sales of Gold to-day were at 133½@133⅝ ₱ cent., the market weaker than on Friday, and the Cash Gold rather easier. The Export of Specie, of all descriptions, by the steamers of the day were $1,118,000, and for the week, $3,227,000. The Customs paid into the Treasury for the week amount to $1,080,000, and the Gold Interest paid out to $105,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady on the basis of 110⅛@110¼ for standard 60-day Bills on London. The Money market unusually steady for the closing days of the Old Year. The Banks show a further gain of $2,346,500 in Greenbacks, while losing $2,496,140 of their Gold and Gold Deposits by reason of the Export demand for Europe. The general Deposit line is $1,080,000 higher than on last Monday. The loans increase $454,000.

The Public Funds were active and higher than on Friday, and after the Stock Exchange dealings there was a large business done at one or two of the offices of the Wall-street dealers. The 5-20s of 1862 were done at 108⅛; for the 1867s, 108⅜ paid and subsequently bid; for the 1865s, May and November, 105⅞, and for the 10-40s, 101⅞ ₱ cent. The State Bonds were in large demand for Tennessees and Missouris, the former advancing 1⅛ ₱ cent., and the latter selling at 100 ₱ cent., including the January coupon, due on Wednesday next and to be paid in cash, and 21 ₱ cent. of arrearages, soon to be funded at the National Bank of Commerce. The Express Stocks were again weak, as compared with the best sales of Monday and Tuesday, and Western Telegraph lost part of the recent rapid advance. Cumberland and Canton were firm, and Pacific Mail active, and with fewer violent fluctuations than for some days before.

The Railways felt the break in the market reported late on Friday, and the bearish turn was followed with some pertinacity by the sellers of Rock Island, Erie and Pittsburgh. There was a large demand for Northwest preferred at 70⅝@½@⅜ ₱ cent, while the Common Stock was neglected. Rock Island was sold down to 98⅜ ₱ cent., but subsequently recovered part of the decline; Ohio and Mississippi Stock about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, and the St. Paul Stocks weaker than some days ago, especially on the Common, which had advanced rapidly from 44 to 49 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅜	101⅞	Missouris	99	99⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108¼	Northwest	57⅝	58
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅜	N. West Pref.	70⅝	70⅝
N. Y. Central	117⅝	117⅜	Rock Island	99⅜	98⅝
Erie	72⅜	72⅜	Fort Wayne	100	99⅝
Hudson	131⅝	131⅝	W. U. Telegraph	37⅛	37
Reading	96	96⅝	St. Paul Pref.	64⅛	47⅜
Mich. Southern	85⅜	85⅝	St. Paul Com.	47⅝	64⅛
Ohio and Miss.	28⅜	28⅝	Pacific Mail	110⅝	110⅜
Pittsburgh	87⅜	87⅛	American Gold	133⅝	133⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	63	63⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. 1867	130	5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞
6 ₱ cent., 1868	130	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1868	134	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅝
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	108⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅜	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	105	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	105
5-20 cou., small	107	10-40 reg.	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅜	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅜	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅜
N. Y. B'y loan	108	Illinois War Loan	101⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1872	99⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1873	99⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1874	99⅜	Mich. 6 ₱ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1875	99⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	64⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1877	99⅜	Tennessee new bds.	63⅛
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan 1878	99⅜	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	57
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	46
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 7s, new bonds	93
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	50
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅜	Missouri 6s	99⅝
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	89
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅜	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅜	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133x	Bank of the Repub.	110⅛
Manhattan	138	Nassau	105
Merchants'	112	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	104	Marine	140
National	108	Commonwealth	107⅛
State of New-York	105⅛	Park	137
Commerce	118	Central National	100
Ocean	103	Fourth National	101
American Exchange	113⅛	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117⅜	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1883-'76	117⅜	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
Erie 1st M., Ex.	100	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d mtd. 1879	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
Erie 7s, 3d mtd. 1883	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	90
Erie 7s, 4th mtd. 1880	90¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	89
Erie 7s, 5th mtd. 1888	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	89
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M., ex.	100
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S.F. '85	101¾	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	95⅛
Harlem 1st M. 1869-'72	100⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Harlem Con. Mge & S.F.	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105⅜
Harlem 3d Mge., 1868	109	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109⅜	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 p.c.	95⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81⅜	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82		

The *American Railroad Journal*, which completed its fortieth year with this week's issue, is the recognized representative, in the newspaper line, of the vast railway interests of the country. In its specialty of railway facts and statistics, the *Journal* is unrivaled for the completeness and reliability of its information. It also gives due prominence to all financial and commercial news of value or interest to railway people. Mr. J. H. SCHULTS, No. 9 Spruce-street is its publisher and proprietor.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $928,278 77; total payments, $1,573,255 02; total balance, $104,249,546 63; the receipts include for Customs, $231,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $310,000.

The fifth half-yearly volume of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, which we have so frequently had occasion to mention most favorably, closed with the issue of this date, which was accompanied by a title page and full index. This business weekly is now firmly established on a profitable and prosperous basis, the fruit of the industry, skill and enterprise of its publishers.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Dec. 27, 1867, was $1,956,545.

A correspondent of a Boston exchange says of the Bangor, Me., Lumber trade:

"The records of the surveyor's office shows an aggregate of long lumber surveyed here during the past season amounting to 206,500,000 feet, a quantity a little less than that of the last previous year, but much exceeding the average of years before. In addition to this we have also exported some 125,000,000 shingles, 115,000,000 laths, 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 clapboards, besides large quantities of other kinds of small lumber, such as pickets, sugar and fruit boxes, &c., besides ship timber and railroad sleepers. Of potatoes we have sent off 238,632 bushels. Bricks, hay, eggs, slate, and many other commodities, a large amount in all, go to swell the aggregate of our exports. Among the imports we find ourselves charged with some 280,000 bushels of corn, 26,000 barrels of flour, 6,000 bbls. pork, 3,009 hogsheads molasses, 11,000 tons plaster. How much of dry goods and groceries other than those embraced in the foregoing statment it is impossible to calculate. To carry on this commerce by water we have had vessels numbering 2,471 in arrivals and clearances each.

The amount of manufactured lumber now on hand is unusually small, owing to the sudden closing of the river by ice and consequent stopping of the mills. Only some 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 feet remain. Some 75,000,000 feet of logs are however on hand ready for the saw as soon as the river opens, which may be sufficient to meet the demand of the early Spring market.

Our lumbermen are now busy at work in the woods, and are thus far having a favorable season. A less amount of logs will be put in than has been customary, averaging, perhaps, two-thirds of the usual crop. This, together with that which has been kept over, will give our people the supply which all our customers may demand.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received, in which you quote as follows from section 116 of the act in force relative to income: "And a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and incomes of every business, trade, or profession carried on within the United States by persons residing without the United States and not citizens thereof."

You state that great difficulty is experienced in the assessment of the taxes provided in the law above quoted as to the district in which said returns should be made, that you have required the same in your district from those persons whose business is carried on within its limits, but that you are frequently met with the representations of clerks and partners, that the tax has been paid in the district in which said partners and clerks reside, that to ascertain the truth of these allegations often requires great labor, which you think might be avoided by a ruling of the office relative to the subject.

You also inquire if these foreign partners are entitled to the exemption of house rent in estimating taxable income, a diversity of practice existing in this respect.

I reply, first, by calling your attention to section 116, which, you will observe, imposes a tax upon the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, and provides for payment of the tax upon the amount so derived over one thousand dollars; but the benefit of said exemption does not extend to the gains, profits and income of every business, trade or profession carried on within the United States upon which a like tax is levied. Section 117 enumerates the sources of income to be included in estimating the income of any person, and also enumerates the deduction to be allowed, but it is clear that the provisions of the said section relate exclusively to the income of residents and citizens residing abroad and not to the income derived from any business, trade, or profession, carried on within the United States as described and defined in the latter portion of section 116 of the act. Therefore, estimating the income from any business carried on in the United States by a non-resident alien none of the deductions enumerated in the section should be allowed.

With regard to the district in which returns of income from business transacted in the United States by non-resident aliens should be made, I would state that, by the proviso to section 118, "That any party, in his or her own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that he, or she, or as such fiduciary, has been assessed, and paid an income tax elsewhere, in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon his or her income, gains or profits, as prescribed by law, and if the Assistant Assessors shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district."

In view of the above provision, if the partners or agents of aliens residing abroad can take the oath prescribed, that they have made the proper returns and paid tax in the district where they reside, you will not require any further return. As has been already stated, no deduction for house-rent, nor any other deduction contemplated in section 116 or 117 can be made in estimating income derived from business carried on within the United States by non-resident aliens.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, No. 108 Leonard-street, New-York City.

Shipment of Coal from Pittsburgh.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Gazette, Dec. 27.

The rise in the rivers has afforded ample opportunity to our coalmen for getting out an immense quantity of black diamonds with which to gladden the hearts and answer the prayers of our good friends down below, at Cincinnati, Louisville and other points. While the rivers have kept up with full channels, the weather has been mild and balmy and highly favorable to navigation. The ice, which wickedly swept down from the upper points of the Allegheny River a day or two ago, and threatened the boats on the Ohio, has disappeared, and no danger on that score need be apprehended. With great care we have prepared a statement by which it appears that 3,891,000 bushels of coal is now on its way down the winding Ohio, to cheer thousands of families who, entertaining the unpleasant belief that a fuel famine was forthcoming, have been husbanding their scanty supplies of coal. There yet remains a very considerable quantity of coal in barges and boats on the upper pools of the Monongahela, which will probably reach the Ohio before the rivers recede. Computing the coal to be worth in the markets below at least fifteen cents per bushel, a very low estimate, the value of the above shipment will reach $588,650. In moving this vast field of fuel nearly 400 barges were employed, in addition to the fifty steamboats and tugs.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

JURISDICTION IN EQUITY—THE RULE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS—PARTIES PLAINTIFF.

Harrison Thompson, Appellant, vs. The Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company.—A civil action was commenced by the complainants against the appellant in the Ohio State Court, to recover the amount of three drafts drawn by the appellant by procuration on himself, in exchange on New-York, to the order of Robinson, Cashier, in payment for transportation by the complainants of mules for Thomson & Groom, pursuant to a special contract. Two of the drafts were accepted and protested for non-payment, and one for non-acceptance; they were made payable to D. Robinson, Cashier, for convenience of collection merely, and were not indorsed by him.

The code of civil procedure of Ohio requires all suits to be prosecuted in the name of the real parties in interest, and abolishes all distinctions in form between actions at law and suits in equity. The appellant caused the case to be removed into the Federal Court, pursuant to the act of Congress; and, on motion of the complainants, leave was given them to file a bill in chancery in substitution of their original petition in the State Court. The appellant answered—his answer being also a cross-bill praying relief, on the alleged ground of damage and injury to the property carried, by negligence of the complainants under the contract of transportation; to be applied, first, by way of recoupment or set-off in liquidation of the claim of the complainants, and second, the balance to be decreed to be paid to the appellant by the complainants. The complainants answered, denying the alleged negligence, and all causes of complaint set forth in the cross-bill, and controverting the right of the appellant to recoup or set off damages, if any, sustained to the property of Thomson & Groom, and praying, by way of cross-bill to the cross-bill of the defendant, for discovery of the names, &c., of the individuals comprising the firm of Thomson & Groom. Complainant also demurred to so much of the cross-bill as prayed for a decree in favor of the appellant for the excess of damages over and above the amount of the complainant's claim, and the appellant demurred to the cross-bill of the complainants praying for a discovery.

On hearing in the Circuit Court, the demurrer of the complainants was sustained, and that of the appellant overruled. No evidence was offered by the appellant to establish the alleged negligence of the complainants. But the complainants gave in evidence the contract between them and Thomson & Groom, and the individual contract of the appellant to pay the complainants for the transportation by his individual acceptances of drafts, to be drawn on him, and the drafts sought to be recovered. The Court rendered a decree in favor of the complainants for the amount of the drafts, with interest, to reverse which the appellant prosecutes his appeal; and his counsel say the case does not present a single element for equitable jurisdiction and relief. Thomson had actually accepted two of the drafts, and had agreed to accept all others similarly drawn in pursuance of the contract, and the complainants pretended no other cause of action than that upon the contract and draft, and the equitable jurisdiction is not pretended to be maintained except upon these grounds, viz.: that by the drafts the legal title to the debt was in D. Robinson, the payee, and that the appellees were the equitable owners only; that as such they were compelled to sue in their own names in the State Court, and having so sued, when they were removed into the Federal Court, they were compelled to continue plaintiffs upon the record, and that they would only so continue by transmuting the case from an action at law into a suit in equity.

But it is admitted that the jurisdiction of a Federal court is not to be determined by any such consideration. It may perhaps be doubted whether, having been brought into the Federal court by the defendant, he could not there have maintained his action at law, he having instituted it in his own name, in compliance with the State law. But surely it cannot seriously be maintained that a Federal court of equity can entertain a purely legal action upon the mere ground that if it should not confound the distinction between legal and equitable jurisdiction, the plaintiff would be put to the inconvenience of serving out a new writ. No authority has been cited for any such notion, nor do we know of any. But no such dilemma arose. It seems clear that the plaintiffs might have continued their suit in their own name in any common law court, independently of the Ohio statute, notwithstanding the form of the acceptancy. They themselves allege that the drafts were so drawn merely for the purpose of collection, the payer having no beneficial interest in them. He was, therefore, their agent only. The instruments remained in the possession of the complainants, and were never negotiated.

If this point as to the jurisdiction is well taken, the decree must be reversed, and the bill dismissed. But if the Court of Equity had jurisdiction, it could only give relief to the complainant upon the principles of equity unrestrained, by any purely legal and technical objections, from decreeing according to the real merits of the transaction.

The matter set up by Thomson, in his defence, was the failure of the complainants to perform, on their part, the very contract upon which their right to recover depended. In setting up the case on their part, they themselves necessarily set out the contract, and averred a fulfillment on their part. The defence traversed this allegation, and set up a cross-demand, growing out of the failure of the complainants; and this defence was wholly rejected, simply because it was set up by Thomson, the sole defendant, in his own name—the only mode in which it could be set up at all, as long as he remained the sole defendant, as they had chosen to make him.

J. M. Carlisle and John D. McPherson for appellant; H. H. Hunter for appellee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

The United States vs. One Case Containing Military Gauntlets.—This was a case brought to forfeit the goods under the non-intercourse act. They were shipped to New-Orleans in January, 1865, by S. Salοshin, and were seized by the Government as being military goods, and consequently shipped in violation of the Treasury regulations. The Judge ruled that there were no regulations existing at the time which prohibited the sending of the goods, and directed a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant Mr. Wilcoxson.

The United States vs. One Case of Human Hair.—This was a case brought to forfeit the goods, on the allegation that they had been smuggled. It appeared that the grounds of the seizure were that the claimant was offering it for sale at a low price and made some contradictory statements when asked about it. There was, however, an entire failure on the part of the Government to prove that it had been smuggled, and the Court directed a verdict for the claimant.

THE 45TH SECTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

The United States vs. 78 Barrels of Spirits.—This was an action to forfeit the spirits under the 45th section of the Internal Revenue act. The goods were seized in different lots, some at the rectifying establishment of Mr. Wechsler, corner of Sheriff and Houston streets, and some in transit thither from the rectifying establishment of Mr. Bunn, the claimant in the case. The Government gave testimony to show that the spirits were branded as rectified spirits, when they were in fact raw spirits, and that the claimant offered the officers $500 to let the spirits go and afterward went to Mr. Blake, the Collector, to get him to decide that it was rectified, and said he would send a friend to see him and that the friend intimated that in case of such a decision a $1,000 bill could be left at his house.

The barrels were branded as required by law when seized, and the claimant testified that he bought the spirits in open market of various dealers and paid over $2 a gallon for it, and that the barrels were properly branded when he bought them. That it was utterly impossible for him to prove the payment of taxes on the identical lot of spirits seized, for the reason that the same had changed hands frequently in the market; that the brands had been frequently erased as required by law, and that all identity of the spirits was gone, and that it was impossible for any rectifier or dealer to prove the payment of taxes on spirits bought in the open market.

Mr. Wechsler testified to the same effect.

Counsel for claimant then raised the following points, and requested the Judge to direct a verdict for claimant:

1. That the presumption in the absence of direct proof to the contrary, if the 45th section is constitutional, is that the taxes on the spirits seized were paid, because all the brands indicating the payment of taxes required by law were on the barrels seized.

2. The only ground on which Government can recover is, because the claimant has failed to prove affirmatively in accordance with the 45th section the payment of the taxes on the spirits seized.

3. The 45th section, requiring this affirmative proof on the part of the claimant is unconstitutional, because it amounts to a virtual prohibition of the traffic and commerce in spirits.

4. That Congress has no power to forbid and prohibit the commerce and traffic in spirits.

5. Congress cannot indirectly do that which it has no power to do directly.

6. That exacting and requiring of a trader or dealer the performance of some impossible thing, as a condition of permitting him to trade or deal in spirits, is virtually but an indirect way of forbidding and prohibiting him of trading in spirits at all.

7. That in this case the evidence that it is utterly impossible for claimant to prove the payment of taxes of spirits seized, or for any rectifier, dealer or trader to show payment of taxes on spirits bought and sold in the open market, for the reason that by frequent change, &c., the identity is gone.

The Court overruled these points, and directed a verdict for the Government. The case will go up on appeal.

Mr. Phelps, Assistant District-Attorney, for Government; A. J. Dittenhoeffer for claimant.

BANKRUPTCY—NOTICES TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of William E. Townsend.—In this case the Register certified to the Court that a meeting of the creditors was fixed for Dec. 27, by an order dated Dec. 2; that the bankrupt's solicitor had produced to him a notice served by the Clerk on one of the creditors, in which the meeting was fixed for Dec. 2, and that he had decided that the Clerk's certificate of due mailing of the correct notices was conclusive, and at the bankrupt's request he certified the decision to the Court.

The Court held that the certificate of the Clerk to the effect stated is sufficient evidence of what is stated, and that the notices are to be sent by the Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 28.

Before Judge Leonard.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS—DECISION OF THE COURT.

The People ex rel. Smith Ely, Jr., et al. vs. The Board of County Canvassers.—In this case, the particulars of which have been several times published in the TIMES, Presiding Judge LEONARD yesterday rendered an oral decision, in which he expressed the opinion that the Supervisors had the power to fill vacancies in their body. This being the fact, there was no vacancy to be filled by the election. The Court would, however, direct the Board to return and certify the vote; that is, the number of votes cast, but not to certify who has been elected. The reason assigned for this decision is that the Board of Supervisors and the County Canvassers, being one and the same Board, it would place them in an anomalous if not a false position, if they, as Canvassers, were to certify that Mr. Ely was entitled to a seat, and then, as Supervisors, refuse him a seat. The Judge said he had sought merely to place Mr. Ely in a position in which he could proceed by *quo warranto*, as there is a serious doubt whether, under the statute, the votes should be counted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

WHAT CONSTITUTES NEGLIGENCE.

Central Piano-forte Company vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—The facts in this case are that while plaintiffs' agents were packing a piano for shipping on the sidewalk before their warerooms in Crosby-street, it was run into and injured by a horse attached to one of defendants' cars, which had jumped out of the track, and while being beaten and urged on by the conductor, ran upon the sidewalk and caused the injury. When about 100 feet away from the piano, it was proven that a person cried out to the conductor to stop, but that notwithstanding this he continued to urge on the horse.

Defendant's attorney claimed that the packing of the piano on the sidewalk was in violation of the Corporation ordinances, and constituted negligence on the part of the plaintiffs, and that therefore they could not recover. On the part of the plaintiffs, their counsel claimed that a violation of the Corporation ordinances, even if proven, was not evidence of negligence in fact, and of itself involved no consequence except liability to the Corporation for the penalty, as was decided by the Court of Appeals in Brown vs. The Buffalo State Line Railroad Company, 22d N. Y. Reports, p. 191, and that plaintiffs did not forfeit their redress for the wrongful negligence of the defendants, because they might have escaped injury by a greater degree of vigilance on their own part.

The Court held that the packing of the piano on the sidewalk was an act of negligence on the part of the plaintiffs, and that they could not therefore recover, and dismissed the complaint with costs. From this decision plaintiff's counsel gave notice of appeal to the General Term.

Peter Cook for plaintiffs; Robinsen and Scribner for defendants.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Louisa Robson, Samuel Fuller, James Healy, Wm. Deane, Addison Leavins, Mary Mulligan and Hannah Isaacs.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were issued on the estates of the following-named persons; Jas. G. Cunliffe, James Filor, Martin Murphy, Mary W. Van Valkenburg, Ann Meehan, Edward Wolf, Susan Newman, John A. Ferguson, Roger Connor, Mary Lowenstein, Wm. H. Farlow, Daniel Lockridge, Kiernan Horan, Julia Hollihan, Emma Duclos, Sarah Parks, Isaac Scott, Ann Hand, John Carter, Chas. McCarthy, Jacob Becker, Mary Fitzgerald, Bernard Sheridan and Jacob P. Marseilles.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 28.

By Judge Ingraham.

Andrew Coates vs. Benjamin Shaw et al.—Motion granted as to everything in the injunction except the use of the word "Coates," and as to that the name is continued; costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wheeler vs. Gilsey.—Order settled. Right to renew motion granted. Carey vs. Carey.—Motion denied. The party is in contempt. Johnston vs. Lewis.—Motion to substitute defendant granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

As there was no session on Thursday last the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a long one, embracing no less than fifty-six charges. But few of these, however, were of a very grave nature, the greater number by far being complaints of assault and battery done during the holidays, when the rum fiend seems to have had a busy time of it. It was noticeable that the number of colored prisoners was much above the average.

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE MISCEGENISTS.

Joseph Burns, colored, and his wife Elizabeth, a white woman, were charged by Catherine Gregory, the wife of a colored man also, with a grievous assault and battery committed upon her person on Christmas Day. The complainant states that she occupied the floor above the prisoners, in a tenement-house in Crosby-street, and that on Christmas morning Mrs. Burns had quarreled with her, and called her out of her name. Her husband was then absent. Burns, shortly after the row between her and his wife, came up stairs and abused her, called up his wife, and urged her on "to fight it out" with complainant. They fought for some time, losing much hair on both sides, and receiving severe punishment from each other. During the combat Burns stood urging on his wife with cries of "go it, Eliza; you are no fighter," &c. He further said, addressing himself to Mrs. Gregory, "that he would tear her head off." For the defence Margaret Geoghegan appeared; she, too, lives with a colored man. She put another color on the affair, swearing that Mrs. Gregory was drunk and abusive and the origin of the trouble. She unfolded from its dirty newspaper covering a quantity of hair which she saw taken from the head of Mrs. Burns without her consent, and in a painful manner, during the row with Mrs. Gregory. The hair was offered to the Clerk of the Court as a deodand, but for some reason unexplained that gentleman refused to touch it; some ten or twelve other ladies and gentlemen of color, who live promiscuously in Crosby-street, were called to testify to the details of the practical piety of the fair Desdemonas of Crosby-street, which they did voluminously. Elizabeth Burns, who had clearly got the worst of the fight with Mrs. Gregory, her face being beaten into harmony of color with that of her husband, was discharged. Burns, the egger on, was provided with a month's peace of mind upon Blackwell's Island.

AN UNLUCKY WHISTLER.

Michael Moran, a boy aged about 18, was found by Officer John Deitch coming into the City over Harlem Bridge at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. He was whistling, and on being asked where he had been, said he was at a raffle. This not being precisely satisfactory to the officer, he searched the musician and found upon him a number of skeleton keys and other burglars' instruments. Unable in any way to account for this awkward possession, he was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

George H. Bennett was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 222 Centre-street. The defendant, before the commencement of his trial, stated to the Court that he objected to be tried at Special Sessions, that he demanded trial by jury. As the commitment for trial at Special Sessions had been made out by Justice Dowling, Justice Kelly said that he would now proceed with the trial, as the prisoner had not made his selection at the proper time, or if so, had made it as recorded. The officer testified to the fact that he had been called in to dispose of a row in the house; that the place was the resort of prostitutes, who beckoned men from the windows, &c. An effort was made by the defence to show that Bennett was not the proprietor, but inasmuch as the women inmates acknowledged that they paid him a portion of their wages of sin, and as his name was found printed on the business cards of the house, he was found guilty and remanded.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVEN.

During the past week the wills of the following persons have been proved in the Surrogate's Court: Theodore W. Siedlich, Letitia Carpenter, Joseph R. Goldthwaite, Rebecca Wiekes, Eliza Smith, Siericke Blanke, John A. Cross, and Patrick McCabe, all of the city of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Richard Tallis, of New-Lotts, to Eliza Tallis; Lewis Joy to Maria Joy; George Wilson to Rodo Wilson; Adolphus Mallers to John Hoare; Elizabeth J. A. Bennett to Wm. Bennett; Dennis Cantillon to Catherine Hanna; George Rogers to John C. Smith, and Worthington S. Burr to John G. Allport, all of Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Fire Department—Libraries for Firemen—Frozen Hydrants.

At the meeting of the Board held on Friday, the following resolution, offered by Commissioner WILSON, was adopted relative to the introduction of libraries in the houses of the several companies of the department:

It is very desirable that the intelligence and moral tone of the force in this department be improved so far as may be by all means and measures properly within the scope of the authority of this Board. To facilitate this work, and at the same time to preserve the efficiency and to perfect the discipline of the force in the earnest desire, and shall command the unceasing efforts of this Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Discipline be directed to take into consideration and report the practicability of establishing libraries in the several houses occupied by engine and truck companies, for the free use of all members of the same, and consider in what other way the force may profitably occupy their time when not engaged in the discharge of the duties encumbent on them."

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board containing certain instructions as to the proper treatment of fire-hydrants when frozen, and likewise instructing firemen that in some cases where the water refused to run it was not owing to the same being congealed, but "In cold weather the gates near the top of the nozzle become fastened to a certain extent, in the grooves by the frost, resulting from condensation of the vapor in the barrels; to meet this difficulty the employees make a practice of putting in salt, a few shavings, near the gates, under the cover of the hydrant-box. If the shavings be ignited the gates become immediately loosened."

The Commissioners further mentioned that some evil-disposed persons had, of late, been guilty of opening the covers of several hydrants in the lower part of the City, for the purpose of causing the freezing of the same.

Death of Mr. A. S. Cohen—Meeting of the Law Reporters.

Mr. ABRAHAM S. COHEN, for many years a law reporter on the New-York *Express*, died at his residence, No. 1 Ludlow-place, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after two or three weeks' illness. At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the law reporters of the New-York Press was held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. GEORGE H. STOUT was elected President; Mr. STEPHEN HAYS and Mr. S. P. COOPER, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. JAMES POUTON Secretary. On motion Messrs. EDWARD J. O'REILLY and J. POUTON were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. During the preparation of the resolutions the President, Mr. STOUT, whose relations with the deceased had, for several years, been of the most intimate character, made a few appropriate remarks. The speaker said he had known him well; for three or four years the deceased was connected with him in the publication of the New-York *Transcript*. During all that time he had known him as an industrious and energetic man. He was a man of extraordinary resources, and if necessary he had the power to work night and day. But more important than all, his disposition was the best of any man he ever knew. When sharp words were spoken to him, he took them always amiably, and never replied except in a kind and good-natured way. The speaker said we ought all of us to copy his example, and to exercise a forgiving spirit when, amid the multiplicity of business and many vexatious cares, we are tempted to be ill-natured.

Mr. J. POUTON, who having known the deceased well while connected with the *Express*, stated some of the incidents in Mr. COHEN's life. He said deceased began life an orphan boy in the law office of Mr. JOACHIMSSEN; that afterward he was mail editor on the *Evening News*; was the founder and proprietor for four years of the *Jewish Record*, now the *Hebrew Leader*—that he was one of the founders of the New-York *Transcript*, and for many years past, and even up to the time of his death, he was law reporter of the New-York *Evening Express*. He was also one of the originators of the Hebrew Free School Association in this City, and Secretary of the Jewish Synagogue in Greene-street.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret of the death this morning of ABRAHAM S. COHEN, in the prime of manhood; and whereas, we recognize him as a member of the New-York Press, and at the time of his decease as a representative of the law department of the *New-York Evening Express*; and, whereas, by his death we have been deprived of a worthy associate in our profession; therefore,

Resolved, By the Law Reporters of the City of New-York that they have lost a companion whose ability made him respected, whose quickness of perception made him admired, whose energy and industry made him an example, and whose wit and social qualities have sometimes relieved the tediousness of our duties.

Resolved, That we humbly bow to that dispensation of Providence which within the last week has taken from our midst two of our associates and co-workers—JOHN KEMPSTON and A. S. COHEN—affording us striking instances of the uncertainty of life, and teaching us lessons the moral of which we should study to our profit.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the bereaved widow and family in this their hour of affliction, and that we attend the funeral of our late associate in a body, at noon to-day (Sunday), Dec. 29th, at No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston-street.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers for publication, and also a copy to the afflicted family of the deceased.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Dec. 27, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $35 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $4 50 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.
COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1883) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent., free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.
A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal.
JNO. McLEAN, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 21, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA,
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves...TUESDAY, Dec. 31
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 4
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P.M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—MISSING MAN, EDWIN R. COLTON, Agent Adams Express Company, of Springfield, Mass. Age 37 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, dark, with full beard; dress, dark pants and vest; blue-black undercoat; dark brown overcoat; low, soft black hat; arms tattooed with India ink; hair black, slightly mixed with gray. Last seen leaving No. 554 5th-st., New-York, Friday, Dec. 20, 6:20 P. M. Any information received to be sent to Inspector Dilks or Capt. Young, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Secretary Adams Express Company.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26, 1867.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 28, in going from 40th-st. to the Bowery Savings Bank, on the Third-av. cars, a package containing $5,300. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked if the finder will return it to ALFRED HARDISTY, No. 586 3d-av., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky num…

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P.M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route: for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 23, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa F and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The undersigned will receive proposals for making and grading the Southern Boulevard, so called, in the Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, commencing at Harlem Bridge and ending at Central-avenue.
Copies of specifications of the work required are ready at the office of L. D. V. Mason, the Engineer, near the corner of 161st-st. and 3d-av., at Mott Haven.
Proposals for said work, together with the names of the sureties proposed, will be received by the undersigned at the office of Richard M. Hoe, No. 31 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next. The right of rejecting any and all proposals is hereby reserved.
RICHARD M. HOE,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
SAMUEL B. WHITE,
WILLIAM S. BROWN,
HENRY STONEY,
Commissioners.
Dated DEC. 17, 1867.

ADVERTISING PANELS.—THE CENTRAL Park, North and East River Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office, corner of 10th-av. and 51st-st., for renting, with privilege of subletting, the advertising panels of their cars for the year 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAMSHIP FOR SALE.—THE SIDE-wheel steamship MEXICO, with all her furnishings as she came from sea; beam-engine, built by Morgan Iron Works, 56-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke; price, $40,000. JOHN STUART, No. 155 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY
Between 9th and 10th sts.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER AT RETAIL
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
FROM 25 CTS. PER PAIR.
MEN'S MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA QUALITY, FROM 75 CTS. EACH.
ALSO,
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, AND TO FACILITATE SALES,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
STORES { Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
NEW PARIS SILKS,
RICH LACES,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
AND A FULL LINE OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ALSO,
PAISLEY, BROCHE AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS,
MORNING, WALKING AND DRIVING SUITS,
AND
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
ELEGANT, USEFUL AND CHEAP.
LACE CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS,
AND NAPKINS,
PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY FOR PRESENTS.
Until Jan 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods
"AT COST."
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF DELAINE AND MOHAIR DRESS GOODS AT $2, $3, $4 AND $4 50 PER DRESS; BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD; HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $2 50; ALSO, SOME REAL BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHAN AND ALASKA MUFFS AND CAPES; POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
A splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.
Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,
REAL CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—LONG AND SQUARE—AND SCARFS;
ELEGANT POINT-LACE DRESSES, SHAWLS, SETS, VOLANTES, MOUCHOIRS, PELLERINES, TROUSSEAUX, &c.;
VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c., FROM $35 EACH UPWARD.
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.
A fresh assortment of
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
in the newest shades and in all sizes.
FANCY BERLIN BOXES, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CHAIR SEATS, GLOVE BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PIN-CUSHIONS, &c., &c.,
comprising an elegant and extensive assortment.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have reduced the prices of their
DOUBLE WIDTH SATIN, STRIPED AND PLAID POPLINS to 85c. per yard, formerly sold at $1 25.
SATIN-STRIPED and PLAID SILKS, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, less than the gold cost.
BLACK and COLORED CLOTH SACKS—Fresh goods, handsome styles—$5 each and upward.
DRESS GOODS—From 25c. per yard and upward.
BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 'LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING in every variety.
LADIES' HATS—Latest Paris style.
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!—MUSLINS, CALICOES, COTTON FLANNELS, TICKINGS, and all other cotton goods have declined again. We are offering on and after to-morrow OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF COTTON GOODS AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE! We are bound to keep up the reputation of being the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN 8TH-AV. Look out this week for the cheapest dress goods, shawls and blankets, (bought at the panic auction sales of last week) that have been seen for an age. The losses of the importers of these goods are so fearful that a great many will be obliged to stop their importations. Ladies call; see these goods. There has been nothing like them since the Spring of 1861. Remember the name and number!
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 275 8th-av.

DRY GOODS

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FOR GENTLEMEN.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WARD, NO. 387 BROADWAY,
AND NO. 862 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF UNION-SQUARE.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
And No. 375 Canal-st.
WINTER
HOSIERY, GLOVES
AND
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
CURVOISIER'S
Celebrated French Kid Gloves.
NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES SILKS, and EXTRA RICH EMBROIDERY ROBES, TULLES, ARGENTINES, CHENE VELVETS, BLUE SILK PLUSH, EXTRA RICH BROCHE SATINS AND POULT DE SOIES, PLAID POPLINS, &c., &c., SUITABLE FOR EVENING AND WALKING DRESSES. JUST RECEIVED BY LATEST STEAMERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WESTWARD HO!!
SPECIALTIES IN
NEW-YEAR PRESENTS
at less than Broadway prices.
POCKET-BOOKS,
WRITING-CASES,
DESKS,
GIFT-BOOKS.
N. B.—A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINES, in half Morocco, neat and cheap.
Subscriptions received for all the magazines.
Binding executed in every style.
R. W. TURNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 241 Hudson-st., Opposite Broome.
Visiting cards engraved.
Open till noon New-Year's Day.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AN ELEGANT assortment of writing-desks, tourists' cases, portfolios, pocket-books, gold pens and pencils, dressing-cases, diaries, &c., &c.; chess, dominoes, playing-cards, and a great variety of children's games, including croquet sets, parlor ten-pins, &c. A large assortment of foreign and domestic stationery constantly on hand.
DANIEL W. LEE, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FINEST PICTURES AND FRAMES IN New-York at about half of Broadway prices; all kinds of chromos and water colors, at BRADLEY'S, No. 73 Liberty-st., between Broadway and the Post-office.
N. B.—Cut this out.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. HOLCOMB, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and against the estate of his copartnership of J. H. HOLCOMB & CO., which did business in the City of New-York, and was composed of the petitioner and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, of Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 28, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, number 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, of Westchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. STEVENS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED GILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed; female physician.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Directress....MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
Musical Director....MR. W. G. DEITRICH
FOR A LIMITED SEASON,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867, when the following well-known artists will appear:
Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mrs. J. A. Arnold, Mr. E. Seguin,
Miss Emma Reignolds, Mr. Pierre Bernard,
Mr. Henry Peaks, Mr. D. B. Wylie,
Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mr. Jas. G. Peaks.
OPENING OPERA—CROWN DIAMONDS.
The box sheet, for the sale of reserved seats, will open Thursday morning, Dec. 26, at Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, at the Academy, and at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
TO-MORROW.
Theatre Francais....Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
Seats for MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE THIS WEEK WILL TAKE PLACE MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2; FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

STEINWAY HALL.
Thirteenth Grand Sunday Concert.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Dec. 29.
L. F. HARRISON....Director.
Grand Sacred and Classic Concert, with the following great artists forming a concert troupe unequaled in the world.
Mme. PAREPA ROSA, the favorite and eminent Prima Donna.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the celebrated Violinist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Notwithstanding the great attraction the price of tickets will remain as usual—One Dollar.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDGARD.
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT
and UN TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, AT 8,
At his new and beautiful rooms,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Ladies and gentlemen of respectability can be had at the rooms. Mr. Trenor's classes for the second quarter are now forming.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries" Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.
CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS
by favorite American and European Artists.
They will be on exhibition free,
DAY AND EVENING,
on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
ALSO,
A miscellaneous collection to close invoices.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, notes and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with the house for many years, or special sales made on any day required at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
☞ Executors, Administrators, Assignees and others desiring to sell securities at auction, can do so on as low terms as with any first-class and responsible auction house, with advantages over all others, this being the only establishment in New-York that makes a speciality of selling at auction stocks and bonds, possessing facilities for the disposal of the same not surpassed in the United States, either at public or private sale. No commission charged unless actual sales are made, except the expenditure of advertising, printing, &c., for auction sales, which are charged at the exact cost paid out. Mr. Nicolay gives his personal attention to every branch of the stock business, and all orders are promptly executed.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.
☞ ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS. ☜

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
PUBLISHERS' SALE OF BOOKS,
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very elegant invoice of standard illustrated and illuminated books, suitable for libraries and presentation, as follows, viz.:
Finden's Royal Gallery British Art; Hogarth's Works, complete; Irving's, Dickens', Milton's and Scott's, Buffon's, Shakespeare's, Bulwer's, Marryat's, Cowper's, Tennyson's, Lamb's, Goldsmith's, Thackeray's, Audubon's, Macaulay's, Cooper's, &c.; also the works of various authors, illustrated by Gustave Dore, together with a large and varied assortment of juveniles, most of which are London editions, elegantly bound in full turkey and gilt.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
WINES, BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES;
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of imported liquors, consisting of fine lines of Sherry, Port Wine, E. I. Madeira, fine old Bourbon Whisky, old Rye Whisky, cases Martel Brandy, Hennesy and Renault Brandy, fine old Claret, Bourbon, Heidseick Champagne, &c., &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
CLOSING-OUT SALE FOR 1867.—TO-MORROW, (Monday,) Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, a very large amount of good, substantial furniture of almost every kind and description, which must be closed out at this sale; there are two or three suites of good parlor furniture, six or eight French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fifteen sets of window curtains, silver and silver-plated ware, oil paintings, rich engravings, large amount of second-hand goods, beds, mattresses, &c. Also, at the same time, a large invoice of rich Parian figures of various styles; ormolu and bronze clocks, expensive mantel vases; china, decorated and gilt tea and coffee sets, fancy goods, oil paintings, &c., &c.; also, two rosewood piano-fortes, with many articles not enumerated. N. B.—As this will be the clearing-out sale for the year, and perhaps for some time to come, it will, we hope, prove advantageous to all.

ROBT. A. BAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHILPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1867, at their office, at 12 o'clock M.:
Seventeen quarter casks superior Sherry wine.
Thirteen quarter casks superior Madeira wine.
Now in the bonded warehouse No. 2 Bridge-st. Samples and catalogues at office of the auctioneers. Terms cash.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS sum to invest in a safe and lucrative cash business is offered a rare chance. The enterprise is very profitable, the trade being good all the year round. Transactions made entirely for cash. Address, giving real name, G. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office. Communications confidential.

A RARE CHANCE.—VALUABLE FRUIT JAR patents for sale; those wishing to do a profitable cash business will do well to address Box No. 3,991, Post-office.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED TO take an interest in a good paying business. Address B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.
Two cases light blue overcoats,
LARGE CAPES.
BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THIS IS to notify all whom it may concern, that by an act passed before J. BENDERNAGLE, a Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the (17th) seventeenth of December, 1867, we have revoked the power of attorney given by us to GEORGE W. READ, of the City and State of New-York, and he is no longer authorized to act for us.
READ & HUNT, New-Orleans, La.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—BOUQUETS AND Baskets of Flowers got up in the most tasteful manner by MR. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway. A fine assortment of Baskets to select from.

ORANGES.—HAVANA ORANGES, HAND-picked, fruit of choice quality, eight days from the plantations; now discharging from steamer *Lord Lovell*, Pier No. 33, East River. For sale in lots to suit, at very low prices.

DETECTIVE BUSINESS OF EVERY description attended to; partners and employes suspected of dishonesty, and all cases requiring the services of a detective attended to, by letter or in person, by WILDEY, SEARING & CO., 455 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 180 and 182 Reade-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.
MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4, K. T., will hold a
RECEPTION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868.
Music will be furnished by Theodore Thomas' full orchestra. Tickets are limited to five hundred, and can only be procured by Sir Knights and their friends from the following General Committee:
Em. Sir ROBT. MACOY....No. 432 Broome-st.
Sir J. B. GARDINER....No. 108 9th-st.
Sir WM. EDWARDS....No. 362 West-st.
Sir BENJ. F. BRADY....No. 21 Amity-place.
Sir JOEL E. GORDINEAR....No. 208 Church-st.
Sir ARTHUR G. SMITH....No. 212 Canal-st.
Sir STEPH. E. GARDNER....No. 363 West-st.
Sir THOS. C. CASSIDY....No. 97 Chambers-st.
Sir JOSIAH SHOVE....No. 33 Nassau-st.
THOS. C. CASSIDY, Chairman.
S. E. GARDNER, Secretary.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
LEADING "UP-TOWN" AMUSEMENT.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The pathetic home drama of
LUKE FIELDING;
Or, WILLOW COPSE.
J. W. ALBAUGH....as....LUKE FIELDING
Miss MARY MITCHELL as....ROSE FIELDING
THE MAMMOTH CAVE,
A TRIUMPH OF ART,
DAILY ACCESSIBLE TO VISITORS.
THE FROST KING
will assume sway in January.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
this week will be presented
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND COMIC PANTOMINE,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
which has been produced with
NEW AND SPENDID COSTUMES,
AND MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
and is replete with
NOVEL TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
of the most comical description. Received at every representation with uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE!
Previous to the Pantomime
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF
EXCITING ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the principal
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in
FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP
AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Madison-av., near 27th-st.
The first GRAND CONCERT of the Conservatory will be given at
IRVING HALL, Jan. 11.
Pupils can receive tickets free at the office of the Conservatory.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats can be had at the Theatre ticket-office, reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel. Also tickets for all theatres.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

GET THE NEW "PICKWICK GALOP," dedicated to Chas. Dickens, with elegant lithograph portrait; price 40 cents. DITSON & CO., music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

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AT NO. 117 WAVERLEY-PLACE, (AT her present employer's,) a healthy woman as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk.

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GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the
GRAND OPENING OF
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868,
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LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI COMPANY
will commence a brief season of
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The Company comprises the following artists:
The great Lyric Prima Donna,
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
The brilliant American Contralto,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
The talented young Prima Donna,
Miss J. McCULLOCH.
The universally admired Lyric Tenor,
Sig. P. BRIGNOLI.
The renowned Tenor Robusto,
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The distinguished Baritones,
Sigs. ORLANDINI and RANDOLFI,
And the favorite Bassi and Buffos,
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Also a powerful chorus and orchestra, especially selected for this establishment.
A brilliantly varied repertoire will be used during the inaugural season, introducing
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GRAND OPENING,
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THIS EVENING,
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CHARLES DICKENS'
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Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, E. L. DAVENPORT, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. G. WILLIAMSON, G. F. BROWNE, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. LEONARD, W. H. POPE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss CARMAN, Miss J. TIMONY, Miss MONELL.
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in twelve months. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Box-book for his nights.
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JEWISH MARRIAGES.

Interesting Controversy Concerning the Hebrew Law of Marriage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you so frequently espouse the cause of liberality and truth against bigotry and error, I assume that you will deem the following matter worthy of a place in your enlightened and extensively read journal. The subject is of importance to the Jews, and cannot fail to interest the great body of religious and Bible-loving Christians.

It is proper to premise that this public course would not have been resorted to if the Jewish Press had treated the subject in the spirit of true religion, politely and equitably discussing the question in the abstract, without unjust personal imputations upon the parties whose action gave rise to the dispute. Ignoring, therefore, their scurrilous comments, we seek the medium of your influential columns to reach the eyes and understanding of the thousands of Israelites who otherwise would be kept in ignorance of the leading facts of an event lately transpired. It must be remembered that we did not make the issue, seek the contest, or give publicity to the affair, though we shun no scrutiny either by Jew or Christian, and now bring the matter before the bar of public opinion into the bright light of the nineteenth century, and one side or the other must suffer by the tilt. We fear not for our own.

The origin of the controversy was this: A Jew and Jewess were lately married in accordance with the well-known Mosaic law, *vide* Deuteronomy, ch. xxv., v. 5 to 10, as follows:

5. If brethren dwell together, and one of them die and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger; her husband's brother shall take her to him to wife and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her.
6. And it shall be, that the first-born which she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother which is dead, that his name be not put out of Israel.
7. And if the man like not to take his brother's wife, then let his brother's wife go up to the gate unto the elders, and say, My husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel; he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother.
8. Then the elders of his city shall call him and speak unto him; and if he stand to it, and say, I like not to take her,
9. Then shall his brother's wife come unto him in the presence of the elders, and loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face, and shall answer and say, So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house.
10. And his name shall be called in Israel the house of him that hath his shoe loosed.

The widow in this case had only recently made the acquaintance of her brother-in-law, who was a single man and in no way connected with her family by consanguinity. Instead of releasing each other from the marriage enjoined, they mutually wished to fulfill the law of Moses, which so accorded with their inclinations.

As soon as it became known that they intended to marry, instead of releasing each other, as under any circumstances they would have been bound to do before the lady could have married again, a great cry arose in many quarters that it could not be allowed—that it was against the law! And now we come to the point—what law? Those who objected to the marriage, admitted that the custom had been binding in Israel from the time of Moses up to or about the eleventh century of the Christian era. They further admitted that the Oral law, or Mishna, was entirely compiled or put in writing by the third century of the same era, and that nothing against the validity of this Mosaic law could be found therein.

Now, then, as we know of no law beside the Mosaic and the Oral, (the latter said to be but an explanation of the former,) to which Jews owe obedience, where then did these "orthodox wise men" find law for prohibiting this marriage, so minutely enjoined in the Bible, so long practiced by the faithful during a period of time extending through over twenty-five hundred years? When hard pressed, the substance of their objections was found to rest upon the following weak foundation: In or about the eleventh century, one Rabbi GERSHOM, who lived in or near the City of Prague, and exercised the office of chief Rabbi of a certain district, finding himself and coreligionists living among a people who permitted only one wife to one man, and as the Jewish law allowed more than one, and as this law in Deut., ch. xxv., obliged the widower's brother-in-law, (if so inclined,) even if married, to take her as a second wife, which would have been against the civil law of the land wherein they dwelt, for expediency's sake, he and others similarly situated, adapted themselves to the exigency by ordaining that such married brother-in-law should give her a release. But they went further for reasons which we cannot find out, and prohibited even an unmarried brother-in-law from wedding his brother's widow in the district where they exercised spiritual authority. We are entirely at a loss to account for this assumption. It could not have been on the ground of nearness of relationship, for it is well-known that the most orthodox Jews permit first cousins to intermarry, likewise an uncle to marry his niece, although it is written in the law, Leviticus, chap. xviii., verse 6, "None of you shall approach to any that is near of kin to him," &c. What the reasons were that induced this Rabbi GERSHOM and his coadjutors to prohibit an unmarried brother-in-law from obeying this law of Moses is more than we can comprehend. Expediency in the former case seems potent enough in that age of severity and prejudice toward the Jews. But that their necessities should be binding on all Israel forever after, in direct contravention of the laws of Moses, and that in this particular case where a single man chose to wed the widow of his deceased brother in conformity with the custom of his ancestors, in this free State of New-York, where no civil law prohibits it, is to our mind so supremely preposterous that it requires no argument to expose its absurdity.

It has often been charged against Rabbinism that it is in conflict with Mosaism, and the charge is sustained by this late evidence of the fact, added to numerous other in-been plainly violated by the Rabbis, one of which is of so glaring a nature that it deserves record here. In Deuteronomy, chapter iv., verse 2, we read: "Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish aught from it, that ye may keep the Commandments of the Lord your God which I command you." Now it is well known that the Rabbinic law compels the orthodox to observe two holy-days to each festival, where only one is ordained in the law of Moses, and the origin of this was in ages past and said to have been before the science of astronomy enabled the chiefs to fix with precision the exact period or day for its celebration, though it is somewhat singular that Moses himself did not perceive the difficulty! They therefore fastened upon Israel a great burden, thus perpetuating one of their inconveniences, and to this day the Rabbins "add" unto the Law of Moses, even as they strove to diminish therefrom by denying to the widow the claim she had upon her husband's brother. And further, it is an indisputable fact that whilst Moses only gave unto Israel six hundred and thirteen precepts, the Rabbins have multiplied them to thirteen thousand. Whether this can properly be viewed as "adding" to the Law we leave to the decision of any intelligent mind.

There are other facts to be considered in connection with this late marriage. In Dieut., ch. xviii., v. 8 to 12, we read: "If there arise a matter too hard for thee in judgment; * * * being matters of controversy within thy gates; * * * thou shalt come unto the judge that shall be in those days and inquire, and thou shalt do according to the sentence," &c.

Now by this we are not directed to go back seven hundred years, to a dark age, to consult the writings of a Rabbi who lived at that period, but are told in the text above that "we shall come unto the judge that shall be in those d[ays] i. e. the days in which we live and the question lives,) and we read further, in Deut., ch. xxx., vs. 11, 13: "For this commandment which I command thee this day is not hidden from thee; neither is it far off. Neither is it beyond the sea, that thou should say, Who shall go over the sea for us and bring it unto us that we may hear it and do it."

As a fitting incident to the course adopted by the self-constituted authorities, the following "bull" was fulminated by the Beth Hammedrash Hagadole:

Three persons who shall be nameless, two of them members of the Beth Hammedrash Hagadole, in the City of New-York, had the boldness to form themselves into a Beth-din, and authorized a man to marry his brother's widow, he dying childless, permitting that which has been prohibited for hundreds of years. Although one authority permitted it, it was ever considered an error of judgment, and the prohibition has ever been maintained. Therefore, to keep pure the Beth Hammedrash Hagadole from this guilt, it is deemed proper to give publicity, that those who acted in the matter did not inquire of the learned of that institution, nor did they follow the law, but deduced a wrong decision, and acted on their own responsibility, influenced by the profit it would yield them in a money point of view. It was, therefore, resolved by the President and Trustees to call a meeting to inquire of the congregation what action they would take. They decided unanimously that the two members who have thus transgressed should have no honors in the synagogue, nor be permitted to be called up to the law, even on the anniversary of their parents' death, until they repent of their sin, and publicly acknowledge that they have not acted right, so that Israel may know and learn that such an act shall never more be performed.

In testimony whereof, the seal of the congregation is appended. ROSENTHAL, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 5628.

If one were just awakening from sleep he might imagine himself back to Europe in the eleventh century and reading a papal edict of excommunication fresh from Rome, excepting for the bad diction, law, logic and religion contained in the above, together with the false and malicious insinuation of bribery. But in this age and country the anathema borders on the ludicrous and affords a greater source of laughter than a basis for rational censure. It reminds one of the old times, when the truly learned and polished Jewish Rabbis of Spain and Portugal were excommunicated by the German Rabbis, the ancestors of these modern lights (?) of German and Polish Judaism. Even the great MAIMONIDES was under their ban, and others equally educated and pious.

But all know how little the Portuguese regarded the opinions of the "Tedescos" prior to the eighteenth century, and even in much later times.

If we needed any evidence of the ignorance and bigotry of the age and country in which this Rabbi GERSHOM lived, we need only cite another enactment of his, almost immediately following his prohibition of the widow marrying the bachelor brother of her deceased husband. He ordained that no Jew should partake of any milk that was kept by a Gentile, or sold or delivered by one. How many orthodox Jews in this City obey his dictum in this case we are unable to say.

But it is needless to make any effort to show the state of civilization, religion and learning of that part of the world in the eleventh century. The Jews as well as the Gentiles were far behind the people of Southern Europe. While the Jews of Spain, Italy and other countries near the Mediterranean partook of the enlightenment dawning at that period, the Jews of the Northern countries had scarcely emerged from the gloom of the darkest ages, and confined their studies chiefly to the Talmud and useless dissertations upon trivial differences; and as mentioned before, anathematized their more liberal and enlightened brethren of the Southern Spanish school.

In conclusion we will say to all who opposed the late marriage to beware lest they fall under the anathema written in the holy law—Deut. ch. xxvii., v. 26: "Cursed be he that confirmeth not all the words of this law to do them, and all the people shall say amen." M. S.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Daily Paper at Salt Lake—A Weekly Magazine—Poor Crops and Hard Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

The *Deseret Evening News* (the new daily) is well under way. It is yet but small—the same size, or nearly, that the *Telegraph* and the *Vedette* were when they commenced, and the same size that the semi-weekly and weekly *Deseret News* have been for a long time. The daily *News* will doubtless enlarge if it should be prospered, of which there is every likelihood. The *News* is the oldest paper in the territory. It has always been considered the Mormon Church organ, although BRIGHAM YOUNG, some time ago, publicly disclaimed all responsibility for anything in its columns that had not his signature appended. The present editor is popular in the territory, and that will help him considerably. He will also find it to his advantage to keep his paper going all the time. The *News* has had the unpleasant habit of suspending every now and then for a few weeks or months, and this caused much dissatisfaction among its patrons. It has also prided itself considerably on its dignity, which is all very well, but with that it has had the damaging reputation of being as dry as dust. It is hoped and expected that under the new management the *News* will be more juicy than formerly.

The *Vedette* has suspended also, for a few days, it was at first said, but afterward the suspension was announced to be until Spring—cause, lack of paper and lack of patronage. This paper has waned greatly in interest since the departure of Judge MCLAUGHLIN for Cheyenne.

There has been much talk for a number of months past of the establishment of a weekly magazine in this city. A specimen number of the *Salt Lake Magazine* was printed and circulated by T. B. H. STENHOUSE, editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph*, but the enterprise does not appear to have progressed any further. There was, however, some talk, subsequently, of the furtherance of the enterprise under the joint ownership of Mr. STENHOUSE and Mr. E. L. T. HARRISON, the latter to be the editor and the former the printer. This arrangement, however, appears to have fallen through. Mr. HARRISON has now a magazine in view with another name. He publishes the prospectus of the *Utah Magazine*, a seven-dollar weekly of twelve pages of reading matter, to be printed at the office of the *Deseret News*. Mr. HARRISON to be editor and proprietor. As a matter of course this periodical will forestall the *Salt Lake Magazine*—indeed, there is some reason to think that the last-named bantling was a still-born affair.

At the theatre Mr. COULDOCK and daughter succeeded AMY and H. F. STONE in the beginning of this month. Theatricals, however, like other business, feel the pressure of the dull times; otherwise it is highly probable that this would be a flourishing place for the drama, as there is no prejudice against the theatre by any party, religious or otherwise, in this territory, so that the stage be but decently conducted. As soon as times mend materially there will be crowded houses.

Apart from the dullness common to the whole country, there are two special reasons in this territory for a particular increase to the general dullness, and those are, first, that the grasshoppers did the past season enough damage to crops to take off the cream of the profits of the farmers, and make them feel as if they have no spending money; in fact, I never knew the people generally to feel so poor as they do now; and second, that there is a general apprehension of another and a worse grashopper raid next Summer. On this point, however, it may be said that the extraordinary warm weather at the present time is having the effect of hatching out the grasshoppers, and so to leading their destruction by frost. If so, all the better, for the Territory is in bad condition to have a poor harvest next season. Many of the poor will undoubtedly suffer for bread this Winter and before next harvest, for although flour is only $5 50 per hundred, sacked, yet it can rarely be obtained except for money, and money is very scarce. It is, in fact, more difficult now for poor people in this city to get bread than it was when flour was $15 to $25 per hundred, because cash was then plentiful.

This valley and the next south have been all alive of late with reports of the discovery of rich gold quartz in Hobble Creek cañon, about 60 miles south of this city. "Everybody" has been and staked off his claim, and expects that his fortune is secure.

The "University of Deseret" has made a move lately toward the establishment of high schools in this city. The two departments of education commenced are book-keeping and commercial law, and English grammar and literature, to which Professors have been appointed—Mr. D. O. CALDER to the former department, and Mr. GEO. J. TAYLOR to the latter.

There has also been commenced a "School of the Prophets," in which the theology of the Mormon Church will be taught to chosen students.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following are the changes officially announced as having taken place during the week ending Dec. 21:

COMMISSIONED.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Henry L. Benjemin, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 11, original vacancy.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry Reorganized.—Robert Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank Dec. 12, original vacancy; John P. Worthing, Major, rank Dec. 12, original vacancy.

Seventy-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Elijah C. Wheeler, First Lieutenant, rank Nov. 30, *vice* Burlingame, promoted; Samuel L. Barnes, Second Lieutenant, rank Nov. 30, *vice* Wheeler, promoted.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—August Geiser, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, *vice* Delmeyer, resigned; William Kohlmeire, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, *vice* Stenger, resigned; Henry Licht, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, *vice* Geiser, promoted.

RESIGNED.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Capt. T. McAuliffe, Dec. 16

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following programme of drills is announced in this regiment: Drills by division—Companies A and H, Jan. 2, 14, 30, Feb. 11; Companies B and K, Jan. 3, 17, 21, Feb. 14; Companies C and E, Jan. 6, 20, Feb. 3, 17; Companies G and D, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 5, 19. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Company roll calls at 7¾ o'clock. Drills by Company will be held as follows: Company A, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18; Company B, Jan. 10, 24, Feb. 7, 21; Company C, Jan. 13, 27, Feb. 10, 24; Company D, Jan. 15, 29, Feb. 12, 26; Company E, Jan. 13, 27, Feb. 10, 24; Company G, Jan. 15, 29, Feb. 12, 26; Company H, Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 6, 20; Company K, Jan. 10, 24, Feb. 7, 21. The division drills will be conducted under the superintendence of a field officer, assisted by Acting Adjutant Raby.

In accordance with Brigade Special Orders, a regimental court-martial is ordered to convene at the Armory, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, for the trial of non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment. Major Wm. Oscar Roome is detailed as President.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT CONCERTS.

The Twenty-second Regiment have decided to give three concerts during the coming season, one about January 18th, the time for the others not having as yet been selected. These concerts will be conducted upon a new plan, the intention being to make them more company than regimental affairs, and to permit the profits to go to the different companies instead of the regiment, as has hitherto been the practice.

For this purpose two hundred tickets for each concert, admitting a gentleman and ladies, are issued to each Company Treasurer, who pays fifty dollars therefor to the regiment to provide for the expenses of the concert, and distributes the tickets among the members of his company at one dollar each, the $150 profit going to the company fund. By this arrangement more interest is taken in the concert, and the purchasers of tickets feel that the money they expend is coming back to them more immediately than if it went into the regiment fund.

The project has met with great favor throughout the regiment, as it provides the companies with a fund for social enjoyment without imposing any assessment or depleting their treasuries. The approaching concerts of the Twenty-second will unquestionably prove a marked success. Visitors will find the interior of the armory more changed and improved since last season.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

An election was held in G Company, Eighth Regiment, on Dec. 23, to fill the position of First Lieutenant, made vacant by the resignation of Clark Braden. Capt. Heathcote presided, First Sergeant Thomas and Private Foster acting as tellers. Thirty-two votes were cast, and Private William Taite receiving the entire number he accepted the position and offered the man placing the most men in the company by next inspection day a handsome gold medal. The mode of electing commissioned or non-commissioned officers in this company is a strict one. An aspirant for a position in this company must drill it in the schools of the soldier and company. Mr. Taite announced himself a candidate on the 4th of December, drilled the company on the 11th, and was elected on the 23d.

The position of First Sergeant is now vacant, and the candidates for the position must drill the company on Jan. 8, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Many military balls are now taking place, scarcely an evening passing without one or more being in progress in some part of the City. Each of these affairs is highly successful and well attended by the friends of the organization.

Drum Major C. BERCHET, of the Fifth Regiment, and his celebrated corps of drummers, intend giving their seventh annual ball on New Year's evening, at the regimental armory, Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-street. These balls are well known for the great enjoyment afforded visitors and the completeness of the arrangements. We believe no other drum corps in the City has succeeded in giving so many successful balls as that of the Fifth Regiment.

A grand promenade concert will be given by the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, at the armory in Fourth-street. The Greys have succeeded in procuring a very handsome set of cards, and we understand the other preparations for the event are on the most liberal scale.

Company G, Eighth Regiment, has issued a handsome set of invitations for their first annual reception and coterie, which will take place at the armory on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 15. Capt. Wm. H. Heathcote and Secretary N. P. Hare are making great exertions to prepare several surprises.

On the 27th inst. an election for non-commissioned officers was held in Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, with the following result: Duty-Sergeants, Geo. W. Laird, Ed. B. Collins, Chas. J. McCombie and Mell Scudder; Corporals, Alfred E. Colfax, O. B. Sanger, Chas. C. Caumenden, J. H. Herts and J. Middleton.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteer Regiment intends commemorating the battle of Fort Fisher on the 15th of January, by a reunion at the Utica City Hall, many of the surviving veterans of the regiment residing in that town or vicinity.

Mr. George H. Arnold, armorer for the Twenty-second regiment for over four years, has resigned his position for the purpose of going into mercantile business in San Francisco. The Board of Officers have presented him with a handsome gold watch-chain as a mark of their esteem.

We learn that the Veteran Zouaves of Troy, Capt. Wm. F. Boshart, intend to have a public parade on Washington's birthday.

The Seventy-first Regiment will give a grand promenade concert at Steinway Hall on the 28th of January.

The regular drills of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the First Regiment of Artillery have been suspended until the 15th of January.

Col. Farnsworth, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has appointed Dr. Samuel T. E. Beak, the well-known physician, as surgeon of that regiment.

The Orphans' Home and Asylum—Sixteenth Anniversary—Reports of Officers.

The Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its sixteenth anniversary at the institution, corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday, Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET acted as Chairman. A large number of visitors was present and evidently appreciated the efforts of the children and the proceedings generally. The first business in order was the reading of the reports.

The report of the Secretary, Miss ANNA L. PECK, refers to the prosperity of the Asylum, and contains acknowledgments of favors received from various parties. It also represents that the sum expended for fuel, clothing provisions, &c., during the year 1867, was $16,212 92. The receipts from church collections, subscriptions and voluntary donations were $19,639 46. The Institute had no endowment. At present it employs a matron, three female teachers, one nurse, one housekeeper and five domestics. During the year 34 children have been admitted, 10 have been placed out, and 24 returned to their friends. The present number of inmates is 158. Children are not usually admitted younger than three or older than eight years of age. They are placed out or returned to their friends at the age of twelve. Altogether 811 garments have been made, thirty quilts sewed, and thirteen pairs of stockings knit. The report concludes with a reference to a new wing which has been added to the building recently, and an appeal to the public to give their aid in support of the cause.

The report of the Treasurer, Miss MARY T. JONES, shows, in addition to that stated in the Secretary's report, that United States Securities amounting to $6,000, at par, are in the hands of the Treasurer, and may be used for current expenses. The managers are still indebted to the directors of the new building to the amount of about $10,000. The balance in bank is $1,087 39. Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS has promised to give the Institute $5,000 by the 4th of February, so that the entire debt of the Institute may be stated at $4,000.

The medical report states that the general health of the children has been excellent. There has been no epidemic, and but a moderate share of usual diseases. A few cases of scarlet fever had occurred, and one death had been recorded. At present the Home was nearly free from disease. The total number of cases treated during the year was 41.

The dentist, Dr. R. P. PERRY, reported that nearly all the children had required and received his professional services. The health of some of the children had been greatly impaired from the cause of decayed teeth; upward of 200 teeth had been extracted. The teeth of the children were now in a good condition.

Following the reports were brief addresses by Revs. Drs. Gallaudet, Walker and Staunton, and Revs. Messrs. J. T. Smith, Washburne, Shackleford and Wellman.

The business exercises concluded, the children sang a number of carols, after which they and the visitors adjourned to an apartment on the lower floor, where had been arranged tables spread with inviting edibles, and around them Christmas trees, displaying from their branches a large variety of trinkets, toys and other articles, to present to the children. In another apartment refreshments were provided for visitors.

The vote for officers for the coming year resulted in the reëlection of those who served during 1867.

The whole affair passed off in the most agreeable manner, and everyone present seemed to enjoy the occasion.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Murder, Burglary and Larceny—An Alleged Murderer Recognized in a Police Prison—He is Held on the Affidavit of a Chicago Detective to Await the Requisition of Gov. Crapo.

On the day succeeding Christmas Officers YOUNG and HEBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, took before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, three men—GEORGE JONES, *alias* "Flowers," EDWARD LEE, *alias* "Goose," and WM. HYATT—whom they had arrested on the previous evening as they were getting on a Third-avenue car, near Fourteenth-street. The officers stated that their prisoners were notorious pickpockets, and that they had arrested them solely on suspicion. Shortly after their incarceration JAMES M. MASON, a citizen of Albany, had appeared at the Station-house to complain that his pocket had been robbed of a watch on a Third-avenue car, and on being shown JONES, LEE and HYATT, he had recognized them as persons whom he had seen on the car on which he had lost his watch. This MASON was not in Court to prefer a complaint against the prisoners, and Justice DODGE remanded them to the Station house, and instructed Officers YOUNG and HEBBARD to produce them on the following morning, together with MASON. Friday morning YOUNG and BEBBARD again appeared with their prisoners, but without the prosecuting witness MASON, to find whom they confessed their inability. Justice DODGE, declaring that he would not let such notorious offenders loose upon the community so long as a possibility remained of fastening a crime upon them by legal evidence, directed the prisoners to be left in the prisoners' box of the Court, and ordered the officers to produce MASON during the day. These directions being followed the three prisoners spent the morning hours in the box, apparently ill content, for they well knew that if MASON should appear a protracted imprisonment was before them. Early in the afternoon Detective GEORGE ELDER, of Police Headquarters, and JOSEPH H. DIXON, of the Chicago Secret Police, appeared in the court-room. Going to the door of the prisoners' box they took a comprehensive survey of HYATT, when both remarked with decided emphasis, "That's the man." This circumstance requires, for satisfactory explanation, a narration of anterior events.

On the 19th of November last the safe of the Treasurer of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, was blown open, after the office had been burglariously entered, and a large amount of the county funds were stolen. Three men notorious in Western criminal annals, Dutch FRITZ, Black BILL and BOB TAYLOR were arrested as the persons guilty of the offence, and they were lodged in jail at Kalamazoo City to await trial. By some means not yet known they managed to communicate with friends outside and to make arrangements for an escape, which was accordingly attempted on the night of the 3d of December. The persons with whom the three prisoners had arranged to assist them in the enterprise were HUGH DARRAGH and STEPHEN BOYLE, who at the appointed time were under the jail windows to perform their part. The prisoners, tearing up their bed-ticks and quilts, made a rope, which they lowered to the ground. To this rope DARRAGH and BOYLE attached a bag containing saws and files, and the three men began hauling it up. It had, however, been hoisted only a small portion of the distance when the improvised rope broke and the bag went to the ground with a clattering noise. The Sheriff of Kalamazoo County, HENRY C. ORCUTT, whose residence was in the same building with the jail, was awakened by this noise and going to the window saw the two men under the wall and the broken rope. Concluding that an escape was being attempted he hastily dressed himself and taking a pistol in his hand descended to the ground. Upon his appearance DARRAGH and BOYLE at once fled, Sheriff ORCUTT pursuing and firing at them as he went. At this point DARRAGH jumped behind a tree, and as ORCUTT neared him took deliberate aim and discharged a pistol at him. The bullet took effect in ORCUTT'S left breast, inflicting a wound of which he died. In a short time DARRAGH and BOYLE effected their escape, and the case was placed in the hands of Detective DIXON, of Chicago, who had no other intimation of the route his game had taken, except the rumor that DARRAGH had gone to New-York. Judging it probable that one who had grown adroit in evading the law by long and successful practice would seek to lose himself in this great human hive, DIXON came at once to this City, where he arrived a few days ago. Putting himself in communication with our Police authorities, Capt. YOUNG detailed GEORGE ELDER, one of the most able of his detectives, to assist him in the search. The task of the officers was an easy one, inasmuch as DARRAGH being one of the most notorious pickpockets in the Union, his exploits have long made him a familiar acquaintance of detectives in all parts of the country. ELDER and DIXON accordingly strolled about among the Metropolitan outcasts, affecting especially the society of pickpockets, but no DARRAGH could be found. Friday morning they were in the office of Inspector DILKS, mapping out a programme for the day, when Inspector DILKS called their attention to the fact that three pickpockets had been arrested in the Eighteenth Precinct and taken before Justice DODGE. ELDER remembered that HYATT was one of the many names DARRAGH used as occasion might demand, and he and DIXON proceeded at once to the court-room at Jefferson Market, where, as before remarked, peering between the bars of the door of the prisoners' box, they remarked, "That's the man." In WILLIAM HYATT, arrested Christmas night on a Third-avenue car on suspicion merely of being a pickpocket, they claimed to have found HUGH DARRAGH, the murderer of Sheriff ORCUTT at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 3d inst.

Officer DIXON made an affidavit embodying the facts above detailed as to the murder of the Sheriff, and DARRAGH *alias* Hyatt was committed in full by Justice DODGE to await the requisition of Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan. DARRAGH was separated from his two companions, and being taken down to the Second District Police prison was confined in a secure cell. The prisoner, although comparatively young in years and looking much younger than he is, his age being about 35, is stated by the police officers to have been well known to them so long ago as 1858, having at that date achieved a reputation as a pickpocket. His photograph, taken in 1861 upon the occasion of his arrest for picking pockets on a Baltimore and Washington train, is among the *fac similies* of Capt. YOUNG'S acquaintances in the portfolio at Police Headquarters. He is a man of small stature, not repulsive in features or expression, and when stumbled upon by YOUNG and HEBBARD was elegantly attired. It is expected that the requisition of Gov. CRAPO will be received early in the present week, and DARRAGH will then be taken immediately to Michigan for trial.

One other branch of this interesting case remains to be told. Yesterday CHARLES C. KUNTH appeared before Justice DODGE and stated that Christmas night while standing in the line of ticket-buyers at the Academy of Music, his pocket was picked of $23, and he recognized GEORGE JONES *alias* "Flowers," as the person who was at his side at the moment he felt a hand in his pocket, and who moved away at the instant the larceny was discovered. Upon an affidavit of these facts being made, JONES was committed for examination upon a charge of larceny from the person. EDWARD LEE, *alias* "Goose," the third of YOUNG and HEBBARD'S captures, up to the hour of adjournment yesterday had not been singled out by anybody as guilty of any offence, and was accordingly discharged.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

The Report of the Commissioners—The Award of Premiums—A Final Plan to be Drafted by Five Architects.

Yesterday afternoon the Commission appointed to decide upon the plan for the proposed new Post-office and United States Courts' building, to be erected in the City Hall Park, met in the Board rooms of the Bank of Commerce, and after two hours' conclusive deliberation adopted the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

To architects, &c., who have submitted plans and specifications for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of United States Courts in the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commissioners appointed to select a proper site for a building for a post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts, and award the premiums which were offered and set forth in printed circulars on the subject, heretofore issued to you, respectfully state:

That in response to each circular, fifty-two plans and specifications were submitted to the said Commission; that after making a careful and thorough examination of all of them, and discussing the merits of each, and their adaptability to the object required, the Commission decided that none of said plans fully met its approval, and the Commissioners therefore concluded to select fifteen by them considered the most meritorious, and approximating nearest to the requirements of the building designed to be erected, and to award premiums to the same according to their respective degrees of merit.

The Commission not having selected any plan for recommendation to the United States authorities, according to which said building should be erected, has therefore declined to make any award of the first premium—to wit, the sum of $5,000, or of the second premium of $3,000, but has made the other awards, in conformity with the spirit and terms of said printed circular.

The Commission has with great unanimity awarded premiums as follows:

To plans—No 18 by John Correja; No. 34 by Richard M. Hunt; No. 36 by N. Le Brun; No. 48 by Schultz & Schoen; No. 51 by Renwich & Sands—each $2,000.

To Plans—No. 16 by Wm. Field, Son & Co.; No. 23 by Duncan J. MacRae; No. 28 by Patter & Clinton; No. 29 by Alex. Saeltzer; No. 47 by James H. Giles; each five hundred dollars ($500).

To Plans—No. 12 by Walter Dickson; No. 22 by Hammatt Billings; No. 25 by G. King & Wilcox; No. 26 by Louis Burger; No. 39 by E. J. M. Derrick; each three hundred dollars ($300.)

The Commissioners, after deliberate consideration, have determined, with the aid of experienced and competent architects, to extract and draft from those designs awarded premiums such a plan as will, in their judgment, meet the approval of the authorities of the United States for the purposes contemplated.
John T. Hoffman, Mayor. James Kelly, Postmaster.
Sam'l. G. Courtney, U. S. Attorney, Southern District New-York; Jackson S. Schultz; Charles H. Russell; William E. Dodge, President Chamber of Commerce; Moses Taylor; Charles H. Rogers.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman of Commission.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

It is understood that the five architects first named, the recipients of the $2,000 premiums, have consented to draft the plan referred to in the concluding paragraph of the report, subject, of course, to the instruction of the Commission, with whom the ultimate decision rests.

The Institute of Reward for Orphans—Proposed Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

On the invitation of the Executive Committee of the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," a preliminary meeting was held in Cooper Institute, last evening, of delegates from various temperance organizations in New-York and vicinity, to take into consideration the propriety of a united celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the aforesaid Institute. Some eight or ten temperance organizations were represented by delegates. Rev. S. A. BAKER, President of the Veteran Temperance Corps, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. DAVID P. HOLTON, Mr. RICHARDS, Capt. GRIM, and others. It seemed to be conceded by all that a grand celebration of the united Temperance Societies, while its moral effect would be highly advantageous to the cause of temperance, would at the same time add a considerable sum to the fund of the Institute of Rewards, which is in very great need of pecuniary assistance. It was finally resolved that a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of one from each of the various temperance organizations, be appointed by the President to carry out the proposed celebration. Dr. HOLTON, the Corresponding Secretary of the Institute of Rewards, offers to give three lectures on anatomy for the benefit of the five temperance organizations that sell the most tickets for the proposed celebration.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE RECENT CAR ROBBERY.

The fact that "Cockney Charly," a well-known pickpocket, had been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the larceny of over $6,000 in bonds and cash from JOHN S. PROUTY, in a City car, was published a few days ago, and also the remanding of the prisoner for trial. Yesterday Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, succeeded in arresting JOHN KEEFE, *alias* "Jimmy the Greek," on suspicion of having had a hand in the robbery, which took place on the night of the great storm. In the possession of the prisoner was found a pocket-book belonging to Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, Organist of Grace Church, who was robbed in a Third-avenue car a few nights ago, losing his watch and pocket-book. KEEFE was held for further examination.

SIDEWALK THIEF.

Officer LOCKWOOD, of the Sanitary Squad, arrested JAMES MCCARTHY, yesterday, who was detected in the act of stealing a coat from in front of ANDREW J. FRESER, of No. 125 Fulton-street. When arraigned before the magistrate JAMES was locked up for trial at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED ARSON.

ALEXANDER COCKROFF, stove polish manufacturer at No. 384 Pearl-street, obtained an insurance in the Pacific Insurance Company for $800 on his stock and $200 on the fixtures, a few weeks ago. On Friday evening he and his journeyman, RICHARD HAUX, left the place a few minutes before 6 o'clock. Before they had fairly left the premises a fire was discovered in the portion occupied by COCKROFF, and the flames extinguished by the Fourth Ward Police. Both of these men were arrested on suspicion of arson as there had been no fire used in the premises, and the stock on hand was not considered to be worth over $100. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday he did not consider there was enough evidence against the accused, so both were discharged.

LARCENY OF BUTTER.

HENRY DONNELLY was detected yesterday afternoon in the act of carrying off a tub of butter, valued at $25, from the store of OLIVER T. MCINTOSH, No. 3 Erie Buildings, Duane-street. He was arrested by Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, and arraigned before the Court, when the magistrate held him for trial.

LARCENY OF FURS.

Officer MCDONALD of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested ANN HART on a charge of larceny made by MARY ANN BRESNAHAN, of No. 23 Thames-street, who accused the prisoner of having stolen a fur collar and muff from her room. As ANN had been seen to enter the room without any bundle, and leave it with something under her apron, she was held to trial in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Some days ago MATHIAS GROH, of No. 35 Maiden-lane, delivered to MORRIS KEIFFER, of No. 188 Suffolk-street, 144 wallets, valued at $60, to be made up. KEIFFER not returning them at the appointed time, GROH waited upon him to know the cause of his neglect to fulfill his promise, when KEIFFER told him that the wallets had been destroyed in a fire in Murray street. Not believing this story, GROH caused his arrest, and KEIFFER was committed to await an examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—A melancholy accident occurred on the Flushing Railroad on Friday morning. The victim was Mr. OBADIAH VALENTINE, a conductor on the road. The 9 o'clock train had left the depot at Flushing but a short time, and was crossing a bridge in the outskirts of the village, when the attention of Mr. VALENTINE, who was on the train, was drawn to the rear of the train, and in looking back he incautiously placed his body beyond the line of the cars, when his head was completely crushed by coming in contact with one of the heavy upright timbers, scattering his brains in every direction. The Coroner subsequently held an inquest on the mutilated body, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The remains were then given in charge of the friends of deceased, who conveyed them to his late residence in Huron-street, Greenpoint.

PICKPOCKETS.—Two persons were observed on Friday evening by Detective CORWIN "operating" on persons who were about entering the cars at the Fulton Ferry. While one of them, CAREY, aged thirty-five, obstructed the passage-way by taking hold of the supports on each side, the other, HENNESSY, aged sixteen, was engaged in pressing his way through the throng, and dexterously picking a few pockets, the contents of which he transferred to his confederate. Officer FOX, Forty-second Police Precinct, was called on to render assistance, and by his aid HENNESSY and CAREY, who showed fight, were arrested. The latter had, however, succeeded in tearing one pocket-book to pieces; but the remnants were gathered up by newsboys. The pocket-book contained $10, and had written in it the name "Mrs. DAN'L J. DECKER." A pair of gold spectacles was found in the possession of one of them. Both delinquents were held for examination.

FALL OF UNFINISHED BUILDINGS—TWO PERSONS INJURED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning two buildings in course of erection in South Fifth-street, near Union-avenue, E. D., fell into a heap of ruins in consequence of the thawing of the mortar used in laying the foundations. The loss on each building will probably amount to $600....At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, an unfinished frame building at the intersection of North First and Tenth streets, E. D., fell from a similar cause, involving a loss of $1,500. The building was owned by THOMAS ENNIS. THOMAS GILROY, a mason, and a laborer named BURKE were injured by falling *débris*, the former rather severely.

NEW MOVEMENT AMONG THE DEMOCRACY.—An adjourned meeting of the leading democratic citizens of Kings County was held last evening on Montague-street, opposite the Academy of Music, for the purpose of effecting a reörganization of the party. Mr. E. J. LAWLER took the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to organize a club of a thousand members who are to erect a suitable building for the meetings of the General Committee. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A FIREMAN RUN OVER AND INJURED.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Engine No. 2, while proceeding to an alarm of fire in the Sixteenth Ward, collided with a heavy wagon, when GEORGE CASPAR, a member of the company, fell under the forward wheels of the engine, and was painfully but not seriously injured. Mr. CASPAR was carried to his residence, No. 44 South First-street, E. D., and received surgical attendance. The tongue of the engine was broken by the collision, and several persons near it at the time narrowly escaped injuries.

THRIFT IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Eastern District of Brooklyn has four savings banks, all of which are doing a large business. The old "Williamsburgh Savings Bank" is about to announce a dividend for depositors of two per cent. in addition to the six per cent. usually paid upon deposits. The saving element in the District is mostly German, but the spirit of thrift and industry is pretty well represented generally in the population.

ROBBED BY A SHIPMATE.—JOHN HURST, a seaman, belonging to the ship *Palmerston*, lying at the foot of South Sixth-street, E. D., reports that a shipmate robbed him of a watch and chain and several gold and silver coins, with which he decamped. The Police are in search of the fugitive thief.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.—This office, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. TROY as Justice, has been offered to and accepted by Mr. THOS. PEARSALL, a lawyer. He is quite a young man, having attained only his twenty-sixth year.

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE ROBBED.—The residence of T. C. VAN ARSDALE, No. 450 Grand-street, E. D., was entered by means of false keys during the absence of the family, on Friday afternoon, and robbed of valuables to the amount of $230.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—11:15 A. M.

Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for both money and account.

If Reuter's telegram containing the prices of American Securities at New-York has yet been received, it has not been given to the public. In the absence of these advices the chief American Securities open at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72½@72¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾
Illinois Central Railway shares	88½

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—Noon.

Commercial advices received from Shanghae relative to the Tea trade give the total exports of the new crop up to the 1st of December at 90,000,000 of pounds. Green Tea at Shanghai was active and firmer.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols close at 92¼@92½ for account and 92¼@92⅜ for money.

We are still without financial advices from New-York, and in the absence of these the last sales of American Securities were as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72@72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares	88¾
Erie Railway shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet but with rather more activity. The sales have fully reached 10,000 bales, including the usual proportion (say about 4,500 bales) of American.

The trade report is rather more favorable, though prices are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: Corn, 45s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. ℔ cental for White California, and 13s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. for 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed generally quiet and steady. Lard, however, has advanced 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 50s. ℔ cwt. for American. Beef 112s. ℔ bbl. for Winter Cured. Pork 67s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 41s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American and other produce closed dull and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Naval Stores dull at 27s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits Turpentine; 6s. 6d. for Common North Carolina Resin, and 11s. from medium to fine do. Oils heavy at £37 ℔ ton for Linseed; £39 for Whale, and £112 for Sperm. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for St. Petersburgh and American. Petroleum quiet at 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits and 1s 3½d. for Standard White. Cloverseed, 46s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Petroleum is dull at 45 francs ℔ bbl. for Pennsylvania and Canada Standard White.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 28.—*In Steamship Ville de Paris for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. Benjamin H. Hutton and maid servant, New-York; Princess Salm Salm, Mexico City; Mr. H. H. Porter, New-York; Mr. Alexis de Stouiz, Vice-Consul of Switzerland at San Francisco; Mr. A. R. Eno, Mrs. Eno, Miss A. M. Eno, Miss A. Eno, Master William Eno, New-York; Miss Lillie Fowler, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. F. Wilkie and man servant, Yokahama, Japan; Mr. Oswald W. Merle d'Aubigne, New-York; Miss Alice N. Miller, Worcester, Mass; Mr. Edward De Rose, W. I. Sultzbacker, New-York; E. R. Andrews, Paris, France; J. W. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, G. N. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. L. C. Bullard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Smellie, Canada; M. Bruhl, J. F. C. Urbin, Charles Dupre, Louis Nanon, B. Besancon, Mrs. Besancon and daughter, Theodore Roger Raoult, New-York; S. A. Whitney, Glassboro, N. Y., James A. Dalton, Havana, Cuba; Miss Kate Doggett, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Caire, Mrs. Caire, New-Orleans, La.; M. Lion, Danville, Penn.; Mrs. Benjamin Fox, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. Ullern Honfleur, France; Theo. Gotthard, Mrs. Gotthard, New-York; Jules Bouez, New-Orleans, La.; Charles Ginole, New-York; Juste Kremby, Warsaw, Poland; Miss Pavid, New-York; Massino Cassini, Milan, Italy; Victor Josier, New-York; Mrs. Adelaide Blum, Miss Flora Blum, Master Ernest Blum, Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin Tessany, New-York; Mrs. Mary Savignac, Miss Antas Savignac, Paris, France; Antoine Vessel, Brussels, Belgium; A. Lion, Boston, Mass; J. B. E. Laleve, New-York; Ernest Vers, Mrs. Vers, Miss Alice Vers, Master Thomas Vers and maid servant, Paris, France.

DEC. 28.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Osborn, Richard Timpson and wife, Donald Grant and daughter, New-York; James Marshall, William A. Trowbridge, H. Morton and wife, Savannah; Thomas Wright, England; George Ryer, Robert Moss, John Clarkson, A. McC. Martin, J. H. Parmell, Peter J. Murdock, James Jackson, Thomas R. Martin, Dr. Landers and wife, B. H. Herrick, A. Griffith, Thomas Harris, Montreal; Col. G. S. Fisher. For Halifax—James K. Parsons, Alfred Lacornic, J. R. Hall, wife and child, Charles G. Rowland, Charles Cox, Robert Floyd, G. Webster, John V. Perkins, M. Veil.

DEC. 28—*In steamship Caledonia, for Liverpool.*—C. M. Crary, C. L. Rehn, Easton, Penn.; D. McCallum, Toronto; Henry Lang, Galveston; J. B. Wilson, Philadelphia; J. Wild, A. Gilchrist, T. Costello, A. E. Tomkinson, J. Forsyth, W. Barker, W. Jordan, J. Cruikshank, W. A. Smith, W. Young, New-York—and 74 steerage passengers.

In Steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mrs. Jane Hudson, Miss M. B. West, Messrs. E. L. Harriott, W. Pennell, C. J. Beatty, H. C. Firth, John B. Lewis and wife, John McBride, Charles D. Frost, Harry Franklin, Jas. Wilton, D. B. Smith, John Baldwin, Chas. B. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets....... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 8 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 00 | Gov. Island.10 49 | Hell Gate....12 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Georgia, Deaken, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Sons; E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington, D. C., Brown & Davis; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Bienville, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Miami, McLoughlin, Norfolk, W. P. Clyde; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Harmony, (Br.,) Linklaler, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; Hudson, Vaughn, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Annie Batchelder, Steelman, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza Thomson, Wright, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Lotus, (Br.,) Kimball, Truxillo, Brett, Son & Co.; A. Bradshaw, Johnson, Fortress Monroe, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners R. C. Lane, Lane, Rockland, J. V. Haviland; S. H. Merrill, Bonson, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son; M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, Savannah, Bryan & Pease; Wm. Tice, Tice, Edenton, Goldthwaite & Overton; D. W. Clark, Peck, St. John, N. B., Henry & Ball; New Regulus, Newtown, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Ridgwood, Derrickson, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Charles Dennis, Hallock, Neuvitas, E. Sanchez y Doiz; Sabao, Lawson, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Jos. Manfield, May, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Eclipse, Stout, Cedar Keys, Fla., R. W. Leavitt & Co.; J. H. Lockwood, Sharrett, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Barge Artisan, Adams, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Dec. 21, and the S. W. Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 26, at 2 P. M., lat. 33, lon. 77, passed steamship Liberty, bound N. 27th, at 1 P. M., lat. 36 45, lon. 74 31, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Miami, McLaughlin, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Rangoon, (of London,) Thomas, Calcutta Sept. 11, with mdse. to master. Passed Sand's Head Oct. 15, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 6, crossed the equator Dec. 1, in lon. 38. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Oct. 12, Henry Vaugh, seaman, died on board, and was buried at sea.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Cook, Manila Aug. 21, with hemp and sugar to Crocker, Wood & Co. Passed Angier Sept. 27, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 4, crossed the equator Nov. 30.

Bark Santa Rosa, (of Liverpool,) Connell, Pisaqua, Peru, Aug. 19, via Hampton Roads Dec. 25, with nitrate of soda to order.

Bark Lizzie, (of Boston,) McKay, Boston, Dec. 21, with mdse. to Sargeant & Hunt. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage. Is bound to Constantinople, and came here to finishing loading.

Bark Juan F. Fearson, (Argentine,) Morse, Buenos Ayres Nov. 3, and Montevideo 5th, with hides to master. Nov. 5, passed bark Henry Flitner, going into Montevideo.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Thomas Dec. 15, with mdse. to Rocne Bros. & Coffee. The brig Iris, (Br.,) for New-York, sailed Dec. 13.

Bark Glenwood, (of Nassau,) Moulton, Buenos Ayres Nov. 9, and St. Thomas Dec. 18, in ballast to F. Alexander & Son. Dec. 20, passed brig Echo, bound S. Sld. in co. from Buenos Ayres with bark Honduras, for New-York. The bark Damon, Weiken, sailed from Buenos Ayres for New-York Nov. 6.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Isabella, for Boston; schr. Clara Sawyer, for Philadelphia, sailed Dec. 12.

Brig Pleiades, McIntosh, Bangor 23 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Nassau, N. P., Dec. 6, and Long Island, Bahamas, 16th, with salt to Abbott & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Henry A. Dreming, Wood, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal for Northport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgden, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. S. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, with iron.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, Lane, Port Johnson, with coal for Rockland.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Cimbria, for Hamburg; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Georgia, for Sisal and Vera Cruz; George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; Ellen S. Terry and Louisa Moore, for Newbern; E. C. Knight, for Washington, D. C.; Prometheus, for Baltimore; Niagara and Virginia, for Norfolk; Franconia, for Portland; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford; Glaucus, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 28—Arr. barks Fredonia, Fayal; Jennie Cobb, New-Orleans; brigs Jane, Hayti; Valencia, Fortune Island; Model, Georgetown; Earus, Philadelphia; schrs. Mary E. Walker, Cape Haytien; L. O. C. Wishart, Charleston; Vicksburgh, American Chief, J. O. Griffin, Richard Bullwinkle, Mary & Susan, Pilot and Ella, New-York.

The Brazilian ship Rio de Janeiro was wrecked at Fayal, and of 18 persons on board 6 were lost, and several of the saved had their limbs broken.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. David Collins, Baltimore, for Boston; Nellie C. Paine, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. all the vessels before reported, except schrs. Abbott Lawrence, Ella, (Br.,) Prudence, Red Jacket, Israel Snow, Mary B. Harris; brigs Valencia, H. Means, Hortensia, Eurus.

Returned—Schrs. Fleetwing and John Byers.

Remaining—Bark Jennie Cobb.

26th, A. M.—Strong S. W. wind, with heavy rain. About 25 vessels have come in since last night.

Arr. schrs. Gen. Sheridan, John S. Moulton, New-York, for Boston: Isabel Peirce, Maria Webster, James River, for Boston; Freddie Walter, Tangier, do.; Chas. W. Atwood, George's River, do.; Benj. S. Wright, Boston, for Virginia; J. W. Drisko, Georgetown, for Boston; steamer George B. Upton, Charleston, for Boston; reports steamer Utility off Fire Island, with loss of smoke-stack, wanted no assistance.

P. M.—Sld. schrs. Isabel S. Peirce, Freddie Walter, Chas. M. Atwood, Maria Webster, Fleetwing, (Br.,) John Byers and brig Geo. Ames.

Returned—Schrs. Van Buren, Bay State, L. L. Wishart, Mary E. Staples, Age Davidson, Mary E. Walker, Edward Lameyer; brig Jane, Lebannah; schr. Plymouth.

4 P. M.—Sld. all vessels except schr. Ida S. Wheeler, Benj. S. Wright, Ella, Mary B. Harris, Israel Snow, Van Buren, Bay State, Red Jacket, Prudence, Lebannah; bark Jennie Coob and brig Valencia.

27th, A. M.—Arr. brig Model, Hampton Roads, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Lebannah, Prudence and Frolic.

Wind light from S. S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24—Arr. ship Derby, from New-York; Kedar, from London; Calabar and Anne Mary, from Liverpool; Clara R. Sutel, from Callao. Cld. National Eagle, for New-York, with 1,000 tons of wheat and 250 tons of flour.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Abigail C. Woodbury is consigned to Marlow Grimes, not as before reported.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Liverpool, N. S., says that Isaac L. Gardiner, second officer of the steamship Carlotta, was lost overboard off Cape Sable on Christmas morning. He served under Commodore Farragut during the war.

Spoken, &c.

Alexandria—Br. bark, from Cardiff for China, 29 ds out, Nov. 8, lat. 1 18 N., lon. 30 40 W.

Black Watch—Br. bark, from Liverpool for San Francisco, 27 ds. out, Nov. 8, lat. 1 18 N., lon. 30 40 W.

Emily Flynn—Br. ship, of Liverpool, strg. S., Nov. 18, lat. 23 8, lon. 23 W.

Lizzie Daniels—schr., of Baltimore, strg. S., Dec. 19, lat. 23 28, lon. 69.

Meldrew—Br. ship, from Madras for London, Nov. 3, lat. .5 S., lon. 26 E.

Martelo—Dan. bark, from Laguna for Queenstown, Dec. 22, lat. 31 41 N., lon. 70 50 W.

St. Jago—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, 40 ds. out, Oct. 26, lat. 14 5 S., lon. 30 41 W.

Star—brig, from New-York for Naples, Dec. 2, off Fayal.

Thomas Owens—brig, from Havana for New-York, Dec. 23, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 45.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3, barks Hattie F. Tapley, Tapley; City of Bangor, Manges; American Lloyd, Park; Johanna, Godfrey; Nonpareil, Flynn; Isabel, Tibbitts; Jewess, Watson; brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Look; Torrent, Gould; David Owen, Chadburn, all waiting cargo.

At Montevideo, Nov. 5, ship Harrisburgh, Wiswell, for New-York, ldg.; barks Albert, Maxwell, do. do.; Talcon, Taylor, do. do.; Loch Lamar, Clifford, hence discharging.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—Evening.—Information has been received here that the bark Palermo, Capt. Merrish, which left New-Orleans on the 25th of October last for Vigo, Spain, recently went ashore on the coast near that port, and was completely destroyed.

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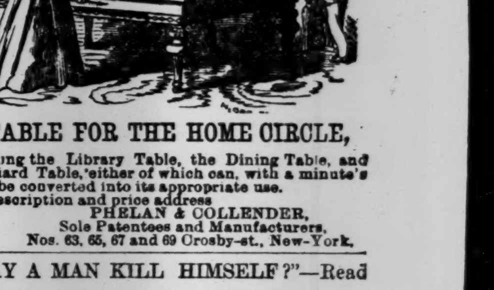

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 145, Dec. 28, 1867.
22, 51, 64, 68, 59, 31, 69, 15, 55, 78, 41, 3, 11, 77.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 146, Dec. 28, 1867.
60, 19, 13, 66, 14, 44, 26, 35, 17, 64, 52, 38, 29, 40.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 45, Dec. 28, 1867.
20, 73, 47, 54, 1, 44, 30, 32, 14, 64, 70, 60, 16.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. A, Dec. 28, 1867.
29, 77, 38, 18, 11, 57, 70, 6, 52, 71, 76, 56, 17.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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